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THE  
L A W S  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF  
AMERICA.

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

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VOL. III.

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*PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.*

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1796.

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A C T S

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

THIRD CONGRESS

OF THE

United States of America,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

In the State of Pennsylvania,

*On Monday the Second of December,*

IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XCIII.

AND OF THE

Independence of the United States,

THE EIGHTEENTH.

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A C T S  
O F  
C O N G R E S S .

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C H A P T E R I.

*An Act making an Alteration in the Flag of the  
United States.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States, be fifteen stripes alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field.

Alteration  
in flag of  
U. States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the thirteenth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER II.

*An Act providing for the Relief of such of the Inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in Want of Support.*

Appropriation for support of inhabitants of Saint Domingo.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies which may be in the treasury, arising from foreign loans, for the support of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as shall be found in want of such support.

To be applied under direction of the President.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, That in order to secure the due application of the monies aforesaid, the same shall be placed under the direction of the President of the United States; and it shall be lawful for him to draw the said monies, or any part thereof, from the treasury of the United States; and to cause the distribution thereof to be made, for the relief of the persons aforesaid, in such manner, and by the hands of such persons, as shall, in the opinion of the President, appear most conducive to the humane purposes of this act.*

Account of expenditure thereof lodged in treasury.

Amount how and to whom charged.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted, That a regular statement and account be kept of the monies so expended, and being lodged in the proper office of the treasury department, the amount thereof shall be provisionally charged to the debit of the French Republic, subject to such future arrangements as shall be made thereon, between the government of the United States and the said Republic. Provided how-*

ever, That unless the French Republic, or its minister or other authorized agent, shall within six months from the passing of this act, expressly authorize a charge to the debit of the said Republic of the said supplies which shall have been, or may be made under this act, all further supplies under the same, shall, from and after the expiration of the said term of six months, be discontinued.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the twelfth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

### CHAPTER III.

*An Act for the Relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.*  
(PRIVATE.)

### CHAPTER IV.

*An Act in Alteration of the Act establishing a Mint and regulating the Coins of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the mint, to receive

*Duty of treasurer of the mint herein.*

and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined; and for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualities, shall deliver from every parcel so received, a sufficient number of grains to the assayer, who shall assay all such of them as may require it. And the said treasurer shall from time to time deliver the said metals to the chief coiner to be coined in such quantities as the director of the mint may prescribe.

Assayer &  
chief coiner  
to give  
bond, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assayer and chief coiner of the mint, previous to entering upon the execution of their respective offices shall each become bound to the United States of America with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, the said assayer in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the said chief coiner in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

Part of cer-  
tain act re-  
pealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled, “An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,” as comes within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER V.

*An Act for the Remission of the Duties arising on the Tonnage of sundry French Vessels which have taken Refuge in the Ports of the United States.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER VI.

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of Government, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.*

SECT. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenditure of the civil-list of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof; and for making good deficiencies for the support of the civil-list establishment; for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses; for the support of light-houses, and for other purposes, there be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding five hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents; *That is to say:*

Specific appropriations for support of government for 1794.

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars:

Specific  
appropriations for  
support of  
government for  
1794.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and eighty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars :

For the expenses of firewood, stationary, printing-work, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, ten thousand dollars ;

For the compensations granted by law, to the chief justice, associate judges, district judges, and attorney general, forty-three thousand two hundred dollars :

For defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, twelve thousand dollars :

For defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks, and persons employed in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars :

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of State, including the expense which will attend the publication of the laws of the first session of the third Congress, and for printing an edition of the same, to be distributed, according to law, two thousand and sixty-one dollars, and sixty-seven cents :

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for extra-services of clerks in the office of the Secretary of State, in preparing documents for Congress, and for an

index to the laws of the second Congress, eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars :

Specific appropriations for the support of government for the year 1794.

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand two hundred dollars :

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars :

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, four hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars :

For expense of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars :

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars :

For the expenses of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner, three hundred dollars :

For Compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand dollars :



Specific ap-  
propriations for the  
support of  
government for  
the year  
1794.

For the expenses of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the Register's office, (including books for the public stocks) two thousand dollars :

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury department, one thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents :

For wood and candles in the several offices of the treasury department (except the Treasurer's office) one thousand two hundred dollars :

For compensations to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars :

For defraying the expenses of the several loan officers, for stationary and clerk-hire, between the first day of March, and the thirty first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three inclusive, the sum of seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-five cents :

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars :

For expenses of firewood, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, eight hundred dollars :

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for contingent expenses in this office, two hundred and five dollars and seventy-six cents :

For compensation to the Accountant to the war department, and clerks in his office, four thousand seven hundred dollars :

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant to the war department, four hundred dollars :

For compensations to the following officers of the mint : the Director, two thousand dollars ; the Assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the Chief-Coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the Engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars ; the Treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars ; three clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand five hundred dollars :

Specific appropriations for support of government for 1794.

For defraying the expenses of workmen, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, three thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars :

For the several expenses of the mint, including the pay of a Refiner, when employed, for gold, silver and copper, and for the completion of the melting furnaces, two thousand seven hundred dollars :

For replacing a sum of money advanced at the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of an importation of copper, to be coined at the mint, ten thousand dollars :

For defraying the expense of copper, purchased in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars :

For the purchase of copper, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars :

For compensations to the governors, secretaries and judges of the territory north-west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars :

For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars :

For the payment of sundry pensions granted

Specific ap-  
propriations for  
support of  
government for  
1794.

by the late government, two thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents :

For payment of the annual allowance granted by Congress to Baron Steuben, two thousand five hundred dollars :

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan children of Colonel John Harding, and to the orphan-children of Major Alexander Truman, by the act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and fifty dollars :

For arrearages of pension due to the widow and orphan-children of Colonel John Harding, and to the orphan-children of Major Alexander Truman, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, six hundred and seventy-five dollars :

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late Major-General Mercer, four hundred dollars :

For the maintenance and repair of light-houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, twenty thousand dollars :

To make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the maintenance and repair of light-houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, four thousand dollars :

For the purchase of hydrometers, for the use of the officers of the customs, and inspectors of the revenue, one thousand five hundred dollars :

For a balance stated by the Auditor of the Treasury, to be due to the estate of the late Major-General Greene, pursuant to the act of Congress, of the twenty-seventh of February,



one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, to indemnify the said estate for a certain bond entered into by him, during the late war, in which is included interest due on the bonds from their dates, to the twelfth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, thirty-three thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, and sixty-seven cents :

Specific appropriations for the support of government for 1794.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, eight hundred dollars :

For the payment of such demands, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been duly allowed by the officers of the treasury, five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit :

*First*. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States :

*Secondly*. The surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the 14th, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER VII.

*An Act making further Provision for the Expenses attending the Intercourse of the United States with foreign Nations ; and further to continue in Force the Act, intitled, “ An Act providing the Means of Intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum of one million of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be appropriated to defray any expenses which may be incurred, in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any monies, which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, who, if necessary, is hereby authorized to borrow the whole or any part of the said sum of one million of dollars ; an account of the expenditure whereof, as soon as may be, shall be laid before Congress.

Additional appropriation to support intercourse between United States and foreign nations.

Certain acts continued in force.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the act, intitled, “ An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,”* passed the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, together with the second section of the act, intitled, “ An act to continue in force, for a limited time, and to amend the act, intitled, “ An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,” passed the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, shall be

continued in force, for the term of one year from the passing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter holden, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United*

*States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the twentieth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER VIII.

*An Act authorizing a Loan of one Million of Dollars.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the United States, if, in his opinion, the public service shall require it, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied to such public purposes, as are authorized by law, and to be repaid out of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the present year : And that it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States, and

President of United States authorized to borrow 1,000,000 dollars.



the said bank hereby is authorized and empowered to make the loan aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the twentieth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER IX.

*An Act to provide for the Defence of certain Ports and Harbors in the United States.*

SECT. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following ports and harbors be fortified under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such time or times, as he may judge necessary, to wit: Portland in the district of Maine; Portsmouth in the state of New-Hampshire, Gloucester, Salem, Marblehead and Boston, in the state of Massachusetts; Newport in the state of Rhode-Island; New-London in the state of Connecticut; New-York; Philadelphia; Wilmington, in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, in the state of Maryland; Norfolk and Alexandria, in the state of Virginia; Cape-Fear river and Ocracock inlet in the state of North-Carolina; Charleston and Georgetown, in the state of South-Carolina; and Savannah and Saint Mary's in the state of Georgia.

Certain  
ports and  
harbors to  
be fortified.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to employ, as garrisons in the said fortifications, or any of them, such of the troops on the military establishment of the United States, as he may judge necessary; and to cause to be provided one hundred cannon, of a caliber each to carry a ball of thirty-two pounds weight, and one hundred other cannon, of a caliber each to carry a ball of twenty four pounds weight, together with the carriages and implements necessary for the same, and carriages with the necessary implements for one hundred and fifty other cannon, with two hundred and fifty tons of cannon-shot.

President of U. S. may employ, as garrisons, troops on military establishment.

Cause cannon to be purchased.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to receive from any state (in behalf of the United States) a cession of the lands, on which any of the fortifications aforesaid, with the necessary buildings, may be erected, or intended to be erected; or where such cessions shall not be made, to purchase such lands, on behalf of the United States; *Provided*, That no purchase shall be made, where such lands are the property of a state.

And receive cessions of certain lands.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the twentieth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER X.

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the military Establishment of the United States, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; for repairs and articles directed to be made and purchased by the President of the United States; for invalid pensioners; for fortifying certain ports and harbours; and for the purchase of cannon, implements and shot, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding one million, six hundred and twenty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, and one cent; that is to say: For the pay of the legion of the United States, three hundred and three thousand, six hundred and eighty-four dollars: For subsistence, three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and seventy-five cents: For forage, thirty-one thousand, six hundred and thirty-two dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars: For equipments for the cavalry, seven thousand, three hundred and fourteen dollars, and five cents: For horses for the cavalry, sixteen thousand dollars: For bounty to the soldiers, five thousand dollars: For the hospital department, twenty thousand dollars: For the ordnance department, six thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, and thirty-two cents: For defensive protection of the frontiers, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: For the Indian department,

Specific appropriations for military establishment for 1794.



fifty thousand dollars : For the quarter-master's department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars : For contingencies of the war-department, thirty thousand dollars ; For repairs and articles directed to be made and purchased by the President of the United States, two hundred and two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three dollars, and thirty-four cents : For invalid pensioners, eighty thousand, two hundred, and thirty-nine dollars, and fifty-five cents : For fortifying certain ports and harbours of the United States, and purchasing the lands necessary for the erection of the same, seventy-six thousand dollars : For the purchase of cannon, implements and shot, ninety-six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit : First, the surplus of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act " making provision for the debt of the United States," and which will accrue during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four : Secondly, the surplus of revenue and income, beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four : And thirdly, the surplus which may remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated for the use of the war-department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Out of  
what funds  
payable.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the twenty-first, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XI.

*An Act to prohibit the carrying on the Slave-Trade from the United States to any foreign Place or Country.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner, or any other person coming into, or residing within the same, shall, for himself or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor or owner, build, fit, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, within any port or place of the said United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves, to any foreign country; or for the purpose of procuring, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be sold or disposed of, as slaves: And if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out, as aforesaid, for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail, so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, apparel, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in any of the circuit courts or district court for the district, where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized.

Forfeiture  
of ship, &c.  
concerned  
in slave  
trade.

Forfeiture  
on persons  
aiding or  
abetting  
contrary to  
this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every person, so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing, or sending away, any ship or vessel, knowing,

or intending, that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of him or her who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, master, or factor of each and every foreign ship or vessel, clearing out for any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or suspected to be intended for the slave-trade, and the suspicion being declared to the officer of the customs, by any citizen, on oath or affirmation, and such information being to the satisfaction of the said officer, shall first give bond with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country or place, shall be taken on board the said ship or vessel, to be transported, or sold as slaves, in any other foreign port or place whatever, within nine months thereafter.

In what cases owners of vessels shall give bond.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board, receive or transport any such persons, as above described in this act, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for each and every person so received on board, transported, or sold as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of the United States proper to try the same; the one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of such

Forfeiture on contravening this act.

person or persons, who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the twenty-second, 1794.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XII.

*An Act to provide a Naval Armament.*

**W**HEREAS the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States, render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection :

President  
of United  
States to  
provide 4  
ships of 44  
guns, and 2  
ships of 36  
guns each.

Sec. 1. *BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be authorized to provide, by purchase or otherwise, equip and employ four ships to carry forty-four guns each, and two ships to carry thirty-six guns each.

How offi-  
cered.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be employed on board each of the said ships of forty-four guns, one captain, four lieutenants, one lieutenant of marines, one chaplain, one surgeon, and two surgeon's mates ; and in each of the ships of thirty-six



guns, one captain, three lieutenants, one lieutenant of marines, one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate, who shall be appointed and commissioned in like manner as other officers of the United States are.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be employed, in each of the said ships, the following warrant-officers, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to wit : one sailing-master, one purser, one boatswain, one gunner, one sail-maker, one carpenter, and eight midshipmen ; and the following petty officers, who shall be appointed by the captains of the ships, respectively, in which they are to be employed, viz : two master's mates, one captain's clerk, two boatswain's mates, one cockswain, one sail-maker's mate, two gunner's mates, one yeoman of the gun-room, nine quarter-gunners (and for the four larger ships) two additional quarter-gunners, two carpenter's mates, one armourer, one steward, one cooper, one master-at-arms, and one cook.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the crews of each of the said ships of forty-four guns, shall consist of one hundred and fifty seamen, one hundred and three midshipmen and ordinary seamen, one serjeant, one corporal, one drum, one fife, and fifty marines : And that the crews of each of the said ships of thirty-six guns shall consist of one hundred and thirty able seamen and midshipmen, ninety ordinary seamen, one serjeant, two corporals, one drum, one fife, and forty marines, over and above the officers herein before mentioned.

And maintained.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby empowered, to provide, by purchase or

President of United States may purchase a force not exceeding that directed by this act.

otherwise, in lieu of the said six ships, a naval force not exceeding, in the whole, that by this act directed, so that no ship thus provided, shall carry less than thirty two guns ; or he may so provide any proportion thereof, which, in his discretion, he may think proper.

Pay and subsistence.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers, be as follows : A captain, seventy-five dollars per month, and six rations per day : A lieutenant, forty dollars per month, and three rations per day ; a lieutenant of marines, twenty-six dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a chaplain, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a sailing-master, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a surgeon, fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a surgeon's mate, thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a purser, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a boatswain, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a gunner, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a sail-maker, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day ; a carpenter, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day.

Pay to petty officers to be fixed by the President.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay to be allowed to the petty officers, midshipmen, seamen, ordinary seamen and marines, shall be fixed by the President of the United States : *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, shall not exceed twenty-seven thousand dollars per month, and that each of the said persons shall be entitled to one ration per day.

Not to exceed certain sum.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the ration shall consist of as follows : Sunday, one

pound of bread, one pound and a half of beef, and half a pint of rice : Monday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of peas or beans, and four ounces of cheese : Tuesday, one pound of bread, one pound and a half of beef, and one pound of potatoes or turnips, and pudding : Wednesday, one pound of bread, two ounces of butter, or, in lieu thereof, six ounces of molasses, four ounces of cheese, and half a pint of rice : Thursday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, and half a pint of peas or beans : Friday, one pound of bread, one pound of salt fish, two ounces of butter or one gill of oil, and one pound of potatoes : Saturday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of peas or beans, and four ounces of cheese. And there shall also be allowed, one half-pint of distilled spirits per day, or, in lieu thereof, one quart of beer per day, to each ration.

Component  
parts of ra-  
tion.

Sec. 9. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That if a peace shall take place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, that no farther proceeding be had under this act.

When pro-  
ceedings  
under this  
act shall  
cease.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the 27th, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XIII.

*An Act allowing to Major-General La Fayette his Pay and Emoluments while in the Service of the United States.*

(PRIVATE.)

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## CHAPTER XIV.

*An Act to provide for the erecting and repairing of Arsenals and Magazines, and for other Purposes.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the safe-keeping of the military-stores, there shall be established under the direction of the President of the United States, three or four arsenals with magazines, as he shall judge most expedient, in such places as will best accommodate the different parts of the United States. Either or both of the arsenals heretofore used at Springfield and Carlisle, to be continued as part of the said number, at his discretion: *Provided*, That none of the said arsenals be erected, until purchases of the land necessary for their accommodation be made with the consent of the legislature of the state, in which the same is intended to be erected.

Arsenals,  
&c. to be  
established.

And at  
each arse-  
nal, an ar-  
moury.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established, at each of the aforesaid arsenals, a national armoury, in which shall be employed one superintendant, and one master armourer (who shall be appointed by the



President of the United States) and as many workmen, as the Secretary for the department of War shall, from time to time, deem necessary, so that the whole number, at all the armouries, shall not exceed one hundred. And the said superintendants shall each receive, as a compensation, seventy dollars per month, and the said master-armourers each, fifty dollars per month.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be employed an officer, whose duty it shall be (under the direction of the department of war) to superintend the receiving, safe-keeping and distribution of the military stores of the United States, and to call to account all persons to whom the same may be entrusted; he shall receive for his compensation, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

Superintendant of military stores.

His compensation, and by whom appointed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-nine thousand dollars be appropriated for the erecting and repairing of the arsenals and magazines aforesaid, and a sum not exceeding twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars, for defraying the expense of the national armouries, for one year; and the further sum of three hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the purchase of arms, ammunition, and military stores; which said several sums shall be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the present year.

Appropriation for carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That an annual account of the expenses of the national armouries be laid before the legislature of the

Annual account of expense of armouries to

be laid before the legislature.

United States, together with an account of the arms made and repaired therein.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the second, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XV.

*An Act for the Relief of Stephen Paranque.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XVI.

*An Act transferring, for a limited Time, the Jurisdiction of Suits and Offences from the District to the Circuit Court of New-Hampshire, and assigning certain Duties in Respect to Invalid Pensioners, to the Attorney of the said District.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER XVII.

*An Act to authorize the President of the United States, in certain Cases, to alter the Place for holding a Session of Congress.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the Congress shall be about to convene, and, from the prevalence of contagious sickness, or

the existence of other circumstances, it would, in the opinion of the President of the United States, be hazardous to the lives or health of the members to meet at the place to which the Congress shall then stand adjourned, or at which it shall be next by law to meet, the President shall be, and he hereby is authorized, by proclamation, to convene the Congress at such other place as he may judge proper.

President  
of United  
States, in  
certain ca-  
ses, autho-  
rized to al-  
ter place  
for holding  
a session of  
Congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the third, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*An Act to provide for placing Buoys on certain Rocks off the Harbour of New-London, and in Providence River, and other Places.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to cause to be placed buoys on the rocks called Black Ledge, or Southwest Ledge, Goshen Reef, Bartlet's Reef, and Race Rock, off the harbour of New-London, in the state of Connecticut, at an expense, not to exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and to cause to be erected a beacon, and

Secretary  
of treasury  
to place  
buoys off  
certain  
harbours.

to be placed two buoys in the harbour of Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, at an expense, not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars: And likewise, to cause to be placed in Providence river, in the state of Rhode-Island, and in Savannah river, in the state of Georgia, and at the mouth of the same, buoys, not exceeding ten in number, for each river, and at an expense, not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, for each; the same to be placed in such parts of the said rivers, as he may judge most advantageous for the navigation thereof, respectively.

Appropri-  
ation there-  
for.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated and paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the fifth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XIX.

*An Act for the Relief of Leffert Lefferts and others.*

(PRIVATE.)



## CHAPTER XX.

*An Act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the Land-Warrant issued to him for Services in the late American Army.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to Ephraim Kimberly, now resident on the west bank of the Ohio, near Indian Short-creek, within the territory north-west of the Ohio, to locate the land-warrant issued to the said Kimberly, for three hundred acres of land, for his services in the late American army, so as to include the land where he now resides, or as convenient as may be, thereto : *Provided*, he doth not interfere with any existing claim, location or survey : And upon the said Kimberly's procuring the said land to be surveyed, in such way and manner, as shall be pointed out and directed by the President of the United States, and returning his said warrant into the Treasury of the United States, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to issue letters-patent, in the name, and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to the said Ephraim Kimberly, the three hundred acres of land, that shall be so located and surveyed.

Ephraim Kimberly permitted to locate certain land-warrant.

Under what restrictions.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the eighteenth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXI.

*An Act limiting the Time for presenting Claims for destroyed Certificates of certain Descriptions.*

Section 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all claims for the renewal of certificates of the unsubscribed debt of the United States, of the descriptions commonly called "Loan-Office Certificates," or "Final Settlements," which may have been accidentally destroyed, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless the same shall be presented at the treasury, on or before the first day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Limitation  
of claims  
for renewal  
of certain  
certificates.

Proceed-  
ings to be  
had for  
establishing  
claims.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no claim shall be allowed for the renewal of loan-office certificates destroyed before the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, unless the destruction of the same was advertised, according to the resolution of Congress, of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; or before that time, was notified to the office from which the same was issued, nor shall claims be allowed for the renewal of loan-office certificates destroyed on or after the said fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, nor of final-settlement certificates destroyed at any time, unless the destruction of the same was so far made public, as to be known to at least two credible witnesses, soon after it happened, and shall have been before the presentation of the claim, as herein-after provided,

advertised for at least six weeks successively, in some one of the newspapers of the state in which the destruction happened ; and also, in some-one of the newspapers of the state in which the certificate issued, if that was another state ; the advertisement or advertisements, in such case, expressing with as much precision as possible, the number, date, and amount of the certificate alledged to have been destroyed, and the name of the person to whom the same was issued, together with the time when, the place where, and the means by which the same was destroyed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims for the renewal of destroyed certificates, of either of the descriptions aforesaid, not precluded by this act, shall be receivable, with the evidence in support of the same, by the Auditor of the Treasury, until the said first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and shall, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, be duly examined ; and if satisfactorily supported, the claimants shall be entitled to receive certificates of registered debt, equal to the specie-value of the loan-office or final-settlement certificates so proved to have been destroyed.

By whom  
and how  
long to be  
received.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the twenty-first, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXII.

*An Act allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Tousard an Equivalent for his Pension for Life.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*An Act to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads, namely : From Passamaquoddy, in the district of Maine, to Saint Mary's in Georgia, by the following route, to wit : From Passamaquoddy, through Machias, Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Bluehill, Penobscott, Frankfort, Belfast, Ducktrap, Camden, Thomaston, Warren, Waldoborough, Bristol, Nobleborough, Newcastle, Wiscassett, Bath, Brunswick, North Yarmouth, Portland, Biddeford, Wells, York, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Ipswich, Salem, Boston, Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Hartford, Middletown, New-Haven, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New-York, Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Bridgetown, Woodbridge, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Christiana, Elkton, Charlestown, Havre-de-Grace, Harford, Baltimore, Bladensburg, the city of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Frederickburg, Bowling-Green, Hanover Courthouse, Richmond, Petersburg, Goldson's, War-

Establishment of post-roads after first June next.



renton, Lewisburg, Raleigh, Avery'sborough, Fayetteville, Lumberton, Cheraw Court-house, Camden, Columbia, Edgefield Court-house, Augusta and Wayne'sborough, to Savannah; and thence by Newport-Bridge, and Saint-Savilla, to the town of Saint Mary's: From Portland, by New Gloucester, Green, Monmouth, Winthrop, and Hollowell Court-house, to Pittstown on the river Kennebeck: From Portsmouth, by Exeter, Chester, Amherst, Keen, and Walpole, to Charlestown: From Chester, by Concord and Plymouth, to Haverhill: From Exeter to Hampton-falls: From Salem to Gloucester: From Salem to Marblehead: From Boston to Plymouth, Sandwich and Falmouth; and from Falmouth to Edgar-town on Martha's Vineyard: From Sandwich to Barnstable and Yarmouth: From Boston to Taunton and New Bedford, and thence to Nantucket: From Boston to Hartford in Connecticut, by Dedham, Mendon and Pomfret: From Boston to Keen: From Boston, through Andover and Haverhill, to Chester: From Taunton to Providence; and from Taunton, by Dighton and Somerset, to Warren: From New-Bedford to Newport: From Boston, by Providence, Norwich, New-London, Saybrook and Guilford, to New-Haven: From Newport, by Bristol and Warren, to Providence: From Newport, by East-Greenwich, to Providence: From Newport, by Westerly and Stonington-point, to New-London: From Springfield, by North-Hampton, Greenfield, Brattleborough, Westminster, Charlestown, Windsor, Hanover and Haverhill, to Newbury: From Springfield, by Stockbridge, to Kinderhook: From Brookfield, by North-Hampton, Pittsfield and New-Lebanon,

Establishment of  
post-roads  
after first  
June next.

Establish-  
ment of  
post-roads  
after first  
June next.

to Albany : From Hartford, by New-Hartford, through Norfolk, Canaan, Sheffield, and Hillsdale, to the city of Hudson : From Hartford to Norwich : From Hartford, by Middletown, to New-London : From Hartford, by Farmington, Harwinton, Litchfield, New-Milford, Newtown, Danbury, Ridgefield, Poundridge, Salem, North Castle, and White-Plains, to New-York : From New-York, by Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Clermont, Hudson, and Kinderhook, to Albany : From Albany, by Lansingburg, Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Middlebury and Vergennes, to Burlington, on Lake Champlain : From Rutland to Windsor, in the state of Vermont : From Albany, by Schenectady, Johnston, Connojocharrie, and Whitestown, to Kanandorque ; and from some convenient point in that line, through Cherry-Valley, to the court-house in Cooper'stown, in the county of Otsego : From the city of New-York, by the most useful route, to Sagg-harbor : From Newark or Elizabeth-town, by Morristown and Rockaway, to Suffex court-house ; and from thence, by Hacket'stown and Morristown, to Elizabeth-town or Newark : From Woodbridge to Amboy : From Trenton, by Allentown, Monmouth Court-house, Shrewsbury and Spotswood, to Brunswick ; and from Brunswick, by Somerset Court-house, New Germantown, Pittston and Flemington, to Trenton : From Philadelphia, by Bethlehem, Easton, Suffex Court-house, Goshen, Ward's-bridge, and Kingston, to Rhinebeck : From Bethlehem to Reading : From Philadelphia, by Woodbury, Sweedsborough and Salem, to Bridgetown, in West New-Jersey : From Philadelphia, by Norristown, Pottsgrove, Rea-

ding, Lebanon, and Harrisburg, to Carlisle : From Reading to Lancaster : From Philadelphia, by Lancaster, York-town, Carlisle, Shippenburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensburg, to Pittsburg : From Pittsburg, by Washington in Pennsylvania, West-liberty in Virginia, and Wheeling, on the Ohio, to Limestone and Fort-Washington : From Limestone, by Bourbon-town, Lexington, Frankfort, and Harrodsburg, to Danville, in Kentucky : From Danville, by Bardstown, to Louisville : From York-town, in Pennsylvania, by Hanover, Petersburg and Tawney-town, to Fredericktown, in Maryland, and thence to Leesburg, in Virginia : From Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, New-Castle, Cantwell's bridge and Duck-creek, to Dover ; and from thence, by Frederica, Millford, Daggsborough, Snowhill, Horntown, and Accomack Court-house, to Northampton Court-house ; and thence, to Norfolk, Hampton or York-town : From Philadelphia, by Wilmington, Middletown, Warwick, Georgetown, Cross-roads, Chester-town, Chester mills, Easton, Vienna and Salisbury, to Snowhill ; and from Snowhill to Princess-Ann ; and thence to Salisbury ; and from Chester-town to Baltimore, at all times, when a stage passes between those two places : From Elkton to Warwick : From Harford to Bellair : From Baltimore to Annapolis, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, and Chaptico, to Leonard-town : From Baltimore to York-town in Pennsylvania : From Baltimore, by Frederick-town and Hagar's-town, to Chambersburg : From Hagerstown, by Sharpsburg, to Shepherd's-town : From Frederick-town, by Peterstown, and Montgomery Court-house, to Georgetown, on

Establishment of  
post-roads  
after first  
June next.

Establishment of  
post roads  
after first  
June next.

Potowmac : From Hagerstown, by Hancock, Oldtown, Cumberland, Morgantown, in Virginia, and Union-town in Pennsylvania, to Brown'sville on the Monongahela : From Alexandria, by Salisbury, Leesburg, Shepherdstown, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Strasburg, Woodstock and Rockingham Courthouse, to Staunton : From Fredericksburg, by Portroyal, to Tappahannock ; thence across the Rappahannock, to Richmond Court-house, Westmoreland Courthouse, Kinfaule on Yeocomico, and Northumberland Court-house, to Lancaster Court-house ; thence recrossing the Rappahannock, to Urbanna, and from Urbanna to Gloucester Court-house : From Fredericksburg, by Culpeper and Orange Court-houses, to Charlottesville : From Richmond, by New Castle, Aylett's Warehouse, and Todd's bridge to Tappahannock : From Richmond, by Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton, to Norfolk : From Richmond, by Columbia and Charlottesville, to Staunton ; thence to Lexington, Fincastle, Montgomery Court-house, Wythe Court-house, and Abingdon, to Jonesborough, in the territory southwest of the Ohio ; thence by Greenville and Jefferson Court-house, to Knoxville : From Staunton to Bath Court-house ; thence to the Sweet Springs ; and thence to Greenbriar Court-house : From Richmond, by Powhatan Court-house, Cumberland Court-house, Prince Edward Court-house, Lynchburg, New-London and Liberty, to Fincastle : From Prince Edward Court-house, by Charlotte Court-house, Halifax Court-house and Pittsylvania Court-house, to Martinsburg ; and thence to Bethania : From Martinsburg to Liberty : From Osborne's to Bermuda Hundred : From Petersburg, by Cabin-point, Smith-



field and Suffolk, to Portsmouth and Norfolk: From Smithfield, by Southampton Court-house, to Grenville Court-house: From Petersburg to Halifax, in North-Carolina: From Goldson's, by Saint Tammany's and Meklenburg Court-house, to Halifax Court-house, in Virginia: From Suffolk, by Edenton, Plymouth, Washington and Newbern, to Wilmington: From Plymouth to Windsor: From Edenton, by Hertford, Nixonton, Sawyer's Ferry in Camden county, to Indian Town in Currituck county: From Halifax to Princeton and Murfreesborough, on Meherrin river: thence to Winton on Chowan river: and thence by the Bridge on Bennet's creek, to R. Mitchell's, which is on the post road from Suffolk to Edenton: From Halifax, by Blount's ville, Williamston and Dailey's to Plymouth: From Halifax, by Warrenton, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville and Salem, to Salisbury: From Salisbury, by Cabarras Court-house, to Charlotte, to return by Iredell Court-house to Salisbury: From Salisbury to Fayetteville, to go and return by the following route, alternately; by Montgomery, Anson and Richmond Court-houses, to Fayetteville; thence by Moore and Randolph Court-houses, back to Salisbury: From Halifax, by Tarborough and Greenville, to Washington: and from Tarborough to Lewisburg: From Newbern, by Kingston, Wayne'sborough and Smithfield, to Raleigh: From Raleigh, by Chapel-hill, to Hillsborough; and from Chapel-hill, to Chatham Court-house: From Hillsborough, by Person Court-house, Caswell Court-house and Rockingham Court-house, to Germanton: From Fayetteville to Wilmington; the mail to go alternately by Elizabethtown, and return by South Washington, the cross-roads near Duplin

Establishment of  
post roads  
after first  
June next.

Establish-  
ment of  
post roads  
after first  
June next.

Court-house and Sampson Court-house: From Salem, by Bethania, Huntsville, Rockford and Wilkes, to Morganton, in North Carolina; and from Morganton, by Lincolnton, to Pinckney Court-house, in South Carolina: From Cheraw Court-house to Georgetown: From Camden, by Statesburg, to Charleston: From Charleston, by Coosawatchy to Sister's Ferry, on Savannah river, and thence to the post-road from Augusta to Savannah: and from Coosawatchy to Beaufort: From Columbia by Orangeburg, to Charleston: From Columbia to Newbury Court-house and Laurens Court-house, to Greenville Court-house: From Edgefield Court-house to Cambridge, and thence by Abbeville Court-house to Pendleton Court-house: From Columbia, by Winnsborough, Pinckney Court-house, Spartan Court-house and Grenville Court-house, to Washington Court-house: From Washington Court-house, by Pendleton Court-house, to Hatton'sford, on Tugeloo river; and thence by Franklin Court-house, Elberton and Petersburg, to Washington, in Georgia: From Augusta to Washington, thence to Greenborough; and thence, by the great falls of Ogeechee and Georgetown, to Augusta.

Certain  
road in  
Kentucky,  
how long  
to continue.

*Provided*, That until the Postmaster-General shall have made provision for the regular transportation of the mail from Wheeling to Limestone, the present post-road from Abington to Danville in Kentucky, shall be continued: And if such provision cannot be made within a reasonable time, then the post-road shall be extended from Danville, to Frankfort and Lexington; and thence to Washington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall

be lawful for the Postmaster-General to provide, by contract, for the carriage of a mail on any road on which a stage-waggon or other stage-carriage shall be established, on condition that the expense thereof shall not exceed the revenue thence arising.

Postmaster General may provide for carrying mail on certain roads.

It shall also be lawful for the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts for a term not exceeding eight years, for extending the line of posts, and to authorise the persons, so contracting, as a compensation for their expenses, to receive, during the continuance of such contracts, at rates, not exceeding those for like distances established by this act, all the postage which shall arise on letters, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and packets, conveyed by any such post. And the roads designated in such contracts shall, during the continuance thereof, be deemed and considered as post-roads, within the provisions of this Act: And a duplicate of every such contract, shall within sixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

And enter into contract not exceeding 8 years for extending line of posts.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established at the seat of the Government of the United States, a general post-office, and there shall be one Postmaster-General, who shall have authority to appoint an assistant, and deputy-postmasters at all such places, as he shall find necessary: And he shall provide for carrying the mail of the United States, by stage-carriages or horses, as he may judge most expedient: and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, as well as other circumstances, shall think proper, and defray the expense thereof, with all other expenses arising on the collection and management of the reve-

General Post-Office at seat of government.

Postmaster-General his powers.

nue of the post-office: He shall also have power to prescribe such regulations to the deputy-post-masters, and others employed under him, as may be found necessary, and to superintend the business of the department, in all the duties, that are or may be assigned to it, and also to direct the route or road, where there are more than one, between the places above established; which route or road shall be considered as the post-road.

To settle  
accounts  
quarterly.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General shall, once in three months, obtain from his deputies, the accounts and vouchers of their receipts and expenditures, and the balance due thereon, and render to the Secretary of the Treasury a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said department, to be adjusted and settled, as other public accounts; and shall pay, quarterly, into the treasury of the United States, the balance in his hands: And the Postmaster-general, and his assistant, the deputy-postmasters, and such as they may employ in their offices, before they enter upon the duties, or be entitled to receive the emoluments of their offices; and the contractors for carrying the mail, and their agents or servants, and all others to whom the mail shall be entrusted, before they commence the execution of the said trust, shall respectively take and subscribe before some justice of the peace, the following oath or affirmation, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the office of the Postmaster-general: "I do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden, by the law in relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States."

and with  
persons em-  
ployed by  
him.

Take oath.



Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars : And if any ferryman shall, by wilful negligence or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay for each half hour, that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Penalty on obstructing the mail and negligence of ferryman.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, to give public notice in one or more of the newspapers published at the seat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the state or states, where the contract is to be performed, for at least six weeks before the entering into any contract for the conveyance of the mail, that such contract is intended to be made, and the day, on which it shall be concluded, describing the places, from and to which, such mail is to be conveyed; the time at which it is to be made up ; the day and hour at which it is to be delivered, and the penalty or penalties for non-performance of the stipulations : He shall, moreover, within thirty days after the making of any contract, lodge the same, together with the proposals, which he shall have received, respecting it, in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States : *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into, for a longer term than four years.

Postmaster-General to give notice previous to making contract for carrying the mail.

and lodge the contract in Comptroller's Office.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every deputy-postmaster shall keep an office, in which one or more persons shall attend, at such hours, as the Postmaster-General shall direct, for the purpose of performing the duties there-

Deputy-postmaster to keep an office.

of ; and all letters brought to any post-office, half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office, shall be forwarded therein ; except at such post-offices, where, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe ; but this shall, in no case, exceed one hour.

Allowance  
to post-  
master-ge-  
neral and  
his assistant.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of June next, the Postmaster-General shall be allowed, for his services, at the rate of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, his assistant, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and the Postmaster-General shall be allowed four clerks, whose compensation shall be regulated in such manner, as not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum to each : All the abovementioned compensations to be paid quarterly out of the revenues of the post-office ; and no fees or perquisites shall be received by any person employed in the general post-office, on account of the duties to be performed, in virtue of his appointment.

Rates of  
postage.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the deputy postmasters and persons authorized by the Postmaster General, shall demand and receive for the conveyance of letters and packets, except such as are hereinafter excepted, the following rates of postage : For every single letter conveyed by land, not exceeding thirty miles, six cents ; over thirty miles and not exceeding sixty, eight cents ; over sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, ten cents ; over one hundred miles, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve cents and a half ; over one hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding two hundred, fifteen cents ; over two hundred

miles, and not exceeding two hundred and fifty, seventeen cents; over two hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred and fifty, twenty cents; over three hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding four hundred and fifty, twenty-two cents; and more than four hundred and fifty miles, twenty-five cents; and for every double letter, double the said rates; for every triple letter, triple; and for every packet weighing one ounce avoirdupois, at the rate of four single letters; and in that proportion for any greater weight.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for all letters and packets passing by sea, to and from the United States, or from one port to another therein, in packet-boats or vessels, the property of, or provided by the United States, postage shall be charged as follows: For every single letter, eight cents; for every double letter, sixteen cents; for every triple letter, or packet, twenty-four cents; and for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another, by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of, by this act.

Rates of  
letters pass-  
ing by sea.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any deputy postmaster, or other person authorized by the Postmaster-General to receive the postages of letters, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage, or any gratuity or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, one hundred dollars, and shall be ren-

Penalty on  
demanding  
or receiving  
beyond  
stipulated  
postage.

dered incapable of holding any office or appointment under the United States.

Duty of  
masters of  
vessels pre-  
vious to  
making re-  
port, &c.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel, and except also such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery, to which such ship or vessel may be bound. And it shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid.

Duty of  
collectors  
herein.

Of post-  
masters on  
receipt of  
foreign let-  
ters.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters, to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet, and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be, with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit him with the amount.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-Gen-



ral, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up, or maintaining any foot or horse-post, stage-waggon, or other stage-carriage, on any established post-road, or any packet-boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another, between which, a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse-post, stage-waggon or other stage-carriage, packet-boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person, to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

Penalty on persons offending against this act.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the deputy-postmasters and other agents of the Postmaster-General, shall duly account, and answer to him, for all way-letters, which shall come to their hands: And for this purpose, the post-riders and other carriers of the mail, receiving any way-letter or letters (and it shall be their duty to receive them, if presented more than two miles from a post-office) shall deliver the same, together with the postage, if paid, at the first post-office, to which they shall afterwards arrive, where the postmaster shall duly enter the same, and specify the number and rate or rates in the post-bill, adding to the rate of each way-letter, one cent, which shall be paid by the deputy-postmaster, to the mail-

Deputies to account with postmaster-general for way-letters.

carrier from whom such way-letter shall be received. And that letters, directed to persons living between post-offices, may be delivered, and the postage thereof duly collected, it shall be the duty of the carriers of the mail, to take charge of, and deliver all such letters, as shall, for that purpose, be committed to them, by any deputy-postmaster, and collect the postage thereof, which shall be paid over to such deputy-postmaster, on demand : And for every letter, so delivered, the mail-carrier delivering the same, shall be allowed to demand and receive two cents, to his own use, besides the ordinary postage. And if any deputy-postmaster, or other agent of the Postmaster-General, shall neglect so to account, he or they so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars : *Provided*, That no mail-carriers shall make such deliveries at any place not on the post-road : *Provided also*, That the receipt and delivery of letters on the way, between post-offices, shall not be required of the mail-carriers, in cases where, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the time or manner of carrying the mail, or the speed of conveyance, is incompatible with such receipts and deliveries.

Penalty on  
deputies  
neglecting  
to account  
for way-let-  
ters.

On detain-  
ing or se-  
creting let-  
ters.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the general post-office, shall unlawfully detain, delay or open any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post ; or if any such person shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter or packet entrusted to him, as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for, or assurance relating

to money, as hereinafter described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined, not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned, not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any person employed, as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle or destroy, any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank-note, or bank post-bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for, or relating to the payment of money, or any bond or warrant, draft, bill or promissory note, whatsoever, for the payment of money; or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal or take any of the same, out of any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, that shall come to his possession, he shall, on conviction for any such offence, suffer death. And if any person, who shall have taken charge of the mail of the United States, shall quit or desert the same, before his arrival at the next post-office, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for every such offence. And if any person, concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, shall collect, receive or carry any letter or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty on  
detaining  
or secreting  
letters.

On persons  
robbing the  
mail.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, of such mail, or any part thereof, such offender or offenders shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death. And if any person shall steal the mail, or shall steal and take from or out of the mail, or from or out of any post-office, any letter or packet, such person shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

Deputies to  
publish e-  
very three  
months a  
list of let-  
ters then  
on hand,  
&c.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the deputy-postmasters shall, respectively, publish at the expiration of every three months, or oftener, when the Postmaster-General shall so direct, in one of the newspapers published at or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters remaining in their respective offices, or instead thereof, shall make out a number of such lists, and cause them to be posted at such public places in their vicinity, as shall appear to them best adapted for the information of the parties concerned; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters, as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the general post-office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matter of consequence, shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if within the United States; and such letter, and the contents shall be preserved, to be delivered to the per-



son, to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage, and the expense of publication. And if such letter with its contents be not demanded by the person, to whom it is addressed, or the owner thereof, or his lawful agent, within two years after the advertisement thereof, as aforesaid, the said contents shall be applied to the use of the United States, until the same shall be reclaimed by the proprietor thereof. The manner of such application to be specially stated by the Postmaster-General to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions, as are herein after provided; that is to say: all letters and packets, to or from the President or Vice-President of the United States, and all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Senate, or House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session; all letters to and from the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller, Register and Auditor of the Treasury, the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, Commissioner of the Revenue, the Postmaster-General, his assistant, and deputies: And the deputy-postmasters shall receive, besides their other allowances, two cents for each free letter or packet (their own excepted) which shall be delivered to the person addressed out of their respective offices. *Provided*, That no person shall frank or inclose any letter or packet, other than his own; but any public letter or packet

Certain  
letters to  
be convey-  
ed free of  
postage.

from the department of the treasury, may be franked by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by the Commissioner of the Revenue, Comptroller, Register, Auditor or Treasurer : And that each person before named shall deliver into the post-office, every letter or packet inclosed to him, which may be directed to any other person, noting the place from whence it came by post, and the usual postage shall be charged thereon ; *And provided also*, That no letter to or from a deputy-postmaster shall be free of postage, if it exceeds half an ounce in weight.

**Penalty on counterfeiting the franking of letters.** Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing of any other person, in order to evade the payment of postage, such person or persons so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of one hundred dollars.

**Privilege of newspaper-printers.** Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That every printer of newspapers may send one paper, to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations, as the Postmaster-General shall provide.

**Newspapers how to be put up for the mail.** Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers conveyed in the mail, shall be under cover, open at one end, carried in separate bags from the letters, and charged with the payment of one cent each, for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one cent and a half for any greater distance : *Provided*, That the postage of a single newspaper, from any one place to another in the same state, shall not exceed one cent. And that where the mode of conveyance, and the size of the mails

will admit of it, magazines and pamphlets may be transported in the mail, at one cent per sheet, for conveyance, any distance not exceeding fifty miles, one and a half cent for any distance over fifty miles and not exceeding one hundred, and two cents per sheet, for any greater distance. And it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General and his deputies, to keep a separate account for the newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; and the deputy-postmasters shall receive fifty per cent on the postage thereof, exclusively of their other allowances: And if any letter, memorandum in writing, or other thing be inclosed in, or placed among such newspaper, or if any note or memorandum, other than the name of the person to whom it is addressed, be written upon any such newspaper, the letter, memorandum, or other thing so inclosed or placed, and the newspaper on which such memorandum shall be written, shall be detained by the deputy-postmaster, until a sum shall be paid him equal to the postage of the whole packet in which they shall be found, calculating such postage, at the rates established by this act for letters and packets. And that any printer, or other person, who shall conceal a letter, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, or among any package of newspapers, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine for each offence, not exceeding five dollars. And if any of the persons employed in any department of the post-office, shall unlawfully detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, magazine or pamphlet, with which he shall be entrusted, such offenders, for every such offence, shall forfeit a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars: *Provided*, That the Postmaster-General, in any

Postmaster-general and deputies to keep separate accounts of them.

Fine on enclosing letters, &c. in newspapers.

On embezzling newspapers.

Postmaster-general may permit contractors to carry newspapers.

contract he may enter into, for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the person with whom such contract is made, to carry newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; other than those carried in the mail.

And allow commission to deputies.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the deputy-postmasters, respectively, such commission on the monies arising from the postage of letters and packets, as he shall think adequate to their respective services and expenses: *Provided*, The said

Not to exceed 20 per cent.

commission shall not exceed twenty per cent. to any one deputy, except the postmaster at the port where the European packets do or

Except at port where packets arrive.

shall arrive, to whom such farther allowance, in addition to the emoluments of his office, shall be made, as the Postmaster-General shall

And at Burlington on Lake Champlain.

deem a reasonable compensation for his extra-services, in the receipt and dispatch of letters originally received into his office, from on board such packets, and by him forwarded to other offices: And except the deputy-post-

Allowance to certain deputies who rise in the night,

master at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, whose compensation the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to augment, on account

of his extra-trouble in receiving mails passing to and from Canada, to a sum, not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum: And except

certain deputy-postmasters who are obliged to rise in the night to receive mails, whose com-

pensations the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to increase, not exceeding forty

per cent. on the amount of monies arising on the postage of letters and packets: *And pro-*

not to exceed 1,800 dollars per annum.

*vided also*, That the compensations aforesaid shall not exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum to any one postmaster, ex-



cepting the deputy-postmaster at Philadelphia, who shall be allowed a compensation, not exceeding the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars a year, including all perquisites and emoluments, of which a regular account shall be rendered to the Postmaster-General: And excepting the deputy-postmaster at New-York, who shall be allowed a compensation, not exceeding two thousand seven hundred dollars a year, including all perquisites and emoluments, of which a regular account shall be rendered, as aforesaid: *Provided also*, That the reasonable charges of the deputy-postmasters for stationary, for cases necessary for the safe-keeping and convenient distribution of letters, and for advertising the lists of letters, from time to time, remaining in their offices, accompanied with proper vouchers, shall be admitted by the Postmaster-General, and placed to their credit: And there shall also be allowed to the deputy-postmaster of Philadelphia, for his extraordinary expenses incurred in the execution of his office, under the existing law, an additional compensation, at the rate of eight hundred and fifty dollars a year, to be computed from the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, to the first day of June next.

Except deputy postmasters at Philadelphia and New-York.

Allowance of stationary, &c.

Extra allowance to postmaster of Philadelphia.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That if any deputy-postmaster, or other person authorized to receive the postage of letters and packets, shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the Postmaster-General the balance by him due, at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to cause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing: and if the Postmaster-General

Postmaster-general to prosecute deputies neglecting to settle and

penalty on  
his neglect  
thereof.

shall not cause such suit to be commenced within six months from the end of every such three months, the balances due from every such delinquent, shall be charged to, and recoverable from, the Postmaster-General.

Appropriation of penalties, &c.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be, one-half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Postmaster-general to make provision for the conveyance of letters by sea.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel, beyond sea, or from any port of the United States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the postmaster of the port, to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And for every letter or packet, so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent, which shall be for the use of the postmasters, respectively, receiving the same. And the Postmaster-General may make arrangements with the postmasters in any foreign country, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets, through the post-offices.

Postmasters &c. exempt from militia duty.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the deputy-postmasters, and the persons employed in the transportation of the mail, shall be exempt from militia duties, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

Letter-carriers

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That letter-carriers shall be employed at such post-offices as the Postmaster-General shall direct, for

the delivery of letters in the places, respectively, where such post-offices are established; and for the delivery of each such letter, the letter-carrier may receive of the person to whom the delivery is made, two cents: *Provided*, That no letter shall be delivered to such letter-carrier for distribution, addressed to any person who shall have lodged at the post-office a written request, that his letters shall be detained in the office. And for every letter lodged at any post-office, not to be carried by post, but to be delivered at the place where it is so lodged, the deputy-postmaster shall receive one cent of the person to whom it shall be delivered.

May receive two cents for each letter.

Sect. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force, from the first day of June next. When this act shall be in force.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the eighth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*An Act providing for Raising and Organizing a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Sect. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the number of seven hundred and sixty-four

Troops to  
be raised  
for 3 years.

non-commissioned officers, privates and artificers, to serve as privates and musicians, shall be engaged for the term of three years, by voluntary enlistments ; and that the proper proportion of commissioned officers shall be appointed to command the same.

How incor-  
porated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers and musicians, shall be incorporated with the corps of artillery now in the service of the United States, and denominated the corps of artilleryists and engineers, and that the entire number of the said corps, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall be nine hundred and ninety-two.

To be de-  
nominated  
corps of ar-  
tillerists &  
engineers.

Organiza-  
tion.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the organization of the said corps be as herein mentioned, to wit : One lieutenant-colonel commandant, one adjutant, one surgeon ; four battalions, each to consist of one major, one adjutant and paymaster, and one surgeon's mate ; and four companies, each to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, two cadets with the pay, clothing and rations of a serjeant, four serjeants, four corporals, forty-two privates, sappers and miners, and ten artificers to serve as privates, and two musicians.

Pay and  
allowance.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the additional commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers and musicians, by this act directed to be raised, shall receive the same pay and allowances, in all respects, as the troops already in the service of the United States ; and they shall also be governed by the same rules and articles of war, which have been, or may be, by law established.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it



shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, to provide, at the public expenſe, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be directed by the President of the United States, the neceſſary books, instruments and apparatus, for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid corps.

Secretary  
at War to  
provide  
books and  
apparatus.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States ſhall cauſe ſuch proportions of the ſaid corps to ſerve in the field, on the frontiers, or in the fortifications of the ſea-coaſt, as he ſhall deem conſiſtent with the public ſervice.

President  
how to  
employ  
ſaid corps.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the Houſe of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the ninth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XXV.

*An Act ſupplementary to “ An Act to provide for the Defence of certain Ports and Harbors in the United States.”*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the port and harbour of the city of Annapolis be fortified, in ſuch manner, and at ſuch time or times, as the President of the United States may direct : and that it ſhall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ a

Harbor of  
Annapolis  
to be forti-  
fied and  
garrifoned.

on what  
condition.

garrison in the said fortification, provide cannon and equipments, and receive from the state of Maryland, a cession of the lands on which the said fortification, and its necessary buildings, may be erected, agreeably to the second and third sections of the act to which this is a supplement.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the ninth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXVI.

*An Act for the Remission of the Duties on eleven Hogsheds of Coffee which have been destroyed by Fire.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XXVII.

*An Act directing a Detachment from the Militia of the United States.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

*An Act to erect a Light house on the Head-Land of Cape Hatteras ; and a lighted Beacon on Shell Castle Island, in the Harbor of Occacock in the State of North-Carolina.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That as soon as the jurisdiction of so much of the head-land of Cape Hatteras in the state of North-Carolina, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most proper for the convenience and accomodation of a lighthouse shall have been ceded to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a lighthouse thereon, of the first rate, and furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendence and care of building said lighthouse : And the President is hereby authorized to make said appointments. That the number and disposition of the lights in the said lighthouse shall be such, as may tend to distinguish it from others, and as far as practicable, to prevent mistakes in navigators.

Lighthouse on Cape Hatteras, how, by whom, and on what condition to be built.

President to appoint superintendent.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building on an island in the harbor of Occacock, called Shell Castle, a lighted beacon of a wooden frame, fifty-five feet high, to be

Lighted beacon on Shell Castle Island, by whom and on what condition to be built.

twenty-two feet at the base, and to be reduced gradually to twelve feet at the top exclusively of the lantern, which shall be made to contain one large lamp with four wicks, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies. *Provided*, That no such lighted beacon shall be erected, until a cession of a sufficient quantity of land on the said island shall be made to the United States, by the consent of the legislature of the state of North-Carolina.

Appropriation therefor,

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That sufficient monies be appropriated for the erecting and completing the buildings aforesaid out of any monies heretofore appropriated which may remain unexpended, after satisfying the purposes for which they were appropriated, or out of any monies which may be in the treasury not subject to any prior appropriation.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the thirteenth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXIX.

*An Act providing for the Payment of certain Expenses incurred by Fulwar Skipwith, on public Account.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested



to direct the payment, out of the fund provided for the intercourse with foreign nations, of all just and reasonable expenses incurred by Fulwar Skipwith, in relieving the wants, and facilitating the return of the seamen belonging to the vessels of the said states, lately taken or condemned in the British West-India islands, under orders from the king of Great Britain; the said expenses having first been ascertained by the accounting officers of the treasury-department, who are hereby authorized to liquidate the same.

President of the United States to direct payment of certain expenses incurred by F. Skipwith.

To be ascertained by treasury department.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United*

*States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the nineteenth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXX.

*An Act for the Relief of Reuben Smith  
and Nathan Strong.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XXXI.

*An Act for erecting a Light-House on the Island of Seguin in the District of Maine, and for erecting a Beacon and placing three Buoys at the Entrance of Saint Mary's River, in the State of Georgia.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Secretary  
of Treasury  
to contract  
for build-  
ing light-  
house on  
the island  
of Seguin  
with ap-  
probation  
of the Pre-  
sident.

United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light-house on the island of Seguin, near the entrance of the river Kennebeck, in the district of Maine, (the commonwealth of Massachusetts having ceded to the United States ten acres of the said island, for that purpose) and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons, who may be appointed by the President, for the superintendence and care of the same: And the President is hereby authorized to make the said appointments: That the number or disposition of the light or lights in the said light-house, be such as may tend to distinguish it from others, as far as is practicable.

President  
to appoint  
superin-  
tendant.

Appropriation there-  
for.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for the same, out of any monies heretofore appropriated, which may remain unexpended, after satisfying the purpose for which they were appropriated, or out of any other monies which may be in the treasury, not subject to any prior appropriations.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it

shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause a beacon to be erected, and three buoys to be placed at the entrance of Saint Mary's river in the state of Georgia, and that a sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, be appropriated in like manner, as the sum for defraying the expenses for erecting a light-house on the island of Seguin, is appropriated by this act, for the purpose of defraying the charges of erecting and placing the same.

Secretary of Treasury to cause beacon, &c. to be placed at St. Mary's river, &c.

Appropriation there for.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the nineteenth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States,*

## CHAPTER XXXII.

*An Act further to authorize the Adjournment of Circuit Courts.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a circuit court in any district, when it shall happen that no justice of the supreme court attends within four days after the time appointed by law for the commencement of the session, may be adjourned to the next stated term by the judge

When circuit court may be adjourned by district judge or marshal.

of the district, or in case of his absence also,  
by the marshal of the district.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the nineteenth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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### CHAPTER XXXIII.

*An Act prohibiting, for a limited Time, the Ex-  
portation of Arms and Ammunition, and encour-  
aging the Importation of the same.*

(EXPIRED.)

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### CHAPTER XXXIV.

*An Act to continue in Force the Act for the  
Relief of Persons imprisoned for Debt.*

(EXPIRED.)

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### CHAPTER XXXV.

*An Act to alter the Time for the next annual  
Meeting of Congress.*

(EXPIRED.)



## CHAPTER XXXVI.

*An Act further extending the Time for receiving  
on Loan the Domestic Debt of the United States.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

*An Act making Provision for the Payment of the  
Interest on the Balances due to certain States,  
upon a final Settlement of the Accounts between  
the United States and the individual States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
interest upon the balances reported to be due  
to certain states, by the commissioners for set-  
tling accounts between the United States and  
individual States, be allowed, from the last day  
of December, one thousand seven hundred and  
eighty-nine, and to be computed to the last day  
of December, one thousand seven hundred and  
ninety-four, at the rate of four per centum per  
annum: And that the amount of such interest  
be placed to the credit of the state, to which  
the same shall be found due, upon the books of  
the treasury of the United States, and shall  
bear an interest of three per centum per an-  
num, from and after the said last day of De-  
cember, one thousand seven hundred and nine-  
ty-four.

Allowance  
of interest  
on balance  
due to  
certain  
states, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the  
interest on the said balances, reported by the  
said commissioners, as aforesaid, which shall be  
funded agreeable to the terms of the act inti-

When and  
how to be  
paid.

Out of  
what fund  
payable.

tioned, " An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts, between the United States and the individual states," together with the interest on the amount placed to the credit of any such state, for arrearages of interest on such balances, agreeable to the terms of this act, be paid quarter-yearly, after the said last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four ; that is to say : one-fourth part thereof, on the last days of March, June, September and December, respectively, in each year, at the offices of the commissioners of loans, within such states as shall be entitled to receive the same ; the first payment to be made on the last day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five : And for the payment of the said interest, so much of the duties arising, yearly, on imports and tonnage, from and after the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, as may be necessary, and not heretofore otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby pledged and appropriated ; and that the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged to provide for any deficiency, that may happen, by such additional and permanent funds, as may be necessary therefor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the thirty-first, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

*An Act to compensate Arthur St. Clair.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

*An Act to authorize the Settlement of the Account of Lewis Dubois for his Services in the late Army of the United States.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XL.

*An Act providing for the Payment of the Second Instalment due on a Loan made of the Bank of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to apply two hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of foreign loans heretofore transferred to the United States, in payment of the second instalment due to the bank of the United States, upon a loan of the said bank, made pursuant to the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank: And that the annual period for the payment of each instalment of the said loan, shall be deemed to be the last day of December in each year.

President of  
United  
States to  
pay second  
instalment  
to the bank  
out of fo-  
reign loans.

Annual  
period for  
payment of  
each instal-  
ment.

Appropriation for  
paying  
interest on  
said loan.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a sufficient sum of the dividends, which have accrued, or which shall hereafter accrue, on the stock owned by the United States, in the bank of the United States, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest, which has, or shall become due, on the loan obtained as aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate*  
*pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fourth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XLI.

*An Act to authorize the President of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke Embargoes.*

(EXPIRED.)

## C H A P T E R XLII.

*An Act for extending the Benefit of a Drawback and Terms of Credit in certain Cases, and for other Purposes.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the term allowed by law for the exportation of goods, wares or



merchandize, with the benefit of a drawback of the duties thereupon, shall have expired after the last day of January last past, and previous to the last day of July next, there shall be allowed further time for the exportation, with the benefit aforesaid, until the said last day of July next.

Further time allowed for benefit of drawback on goods exported.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on all bonds which may have been given for duties on coffee, sugar and indigo imported into the United States, and which shall be unpaid at the passing of this act, all that time, from the last day of January last past to the last day of May instant, shall be considered as no part of the time allowed by law for the payment of the said duties, but the importer shall enjoy the same term of credit as if the said period had not intervened. *Provided*, That in every case where the extension of credit is claimed and granted under this act, new bonds shall be given for the duties on which such credit is extended, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the district.

Further time allowed on certain bonds now unpaid.

When new bonds shall be given.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases where the certificates and evidence now required by law for authorizing the payment of any drawback or allowance on any goods, wares or merchandize exported since the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, or which may be hereafter exported, are not and cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such goods, wares or merchandize shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery thereof without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall, if the same proof shall be satisfactory to him, direct the payment of

Evidence required for payment of drawback.

Proviso. the drawback or allowance. *Provided always,*  
That in no case shall a drawback be hereafter  
paid on any goods, wares or merchandize, un-  
til the duties on the importation thereof shall  
have been first received.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fourth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XLIII.

*An Act to extend the Term of Credit for Teas  
imported in the Ship Argonaut ; and to permit  
the Export of Goods saved out of the Wreck  
of the Snow Freelove.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER XLIV.

*An Act for the Relief of John Robbe.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
the Secretary of the department of War be,  
and he hereby is required to place on the in-  
valid list, John Robbe, wounded in the late  
war, while in the service of the United States,  
at the rate of two dollars and a half per

Secretary  
of War to  
place John  
Robbe on  
pension  
list.

month, to commence on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the arrears of the said pension be paid as the laws direct in similar cases. To be paid agreeably to law.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fourth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XLV.

*An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons.*

(REPEALED.)

## CHAPTER XLVI.

*An Act to authorize the President of the United States, during the Recess of the present Congress, to cause to be purchased or built a Number of Vessels to be equipped as Gallies, or otherwise, in the Service of the United States.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER XLVII.

*An Act authorizing a Settlement of certain Expenses of the Commissioners of Loans.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

*An Act laying Duties on Licenses for selling Wines and foreign distilled Spirituous Liquors by Retail.*

Certain persons declared to be retail-dealers in wines.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, who shall deal in the selling of wines, to be carried or sent out of the house, building or place of his or her dwelling, in a less quantity, or in less quantities, at one time, than thirty gallons, except in the original cask, case, box or package, wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be, a retail-dealer in wines, within the meaning of this act; and that every person, who shall deal in the selling of any foreign distilled spirituous liquors, to be carried or sent out of the house, building or place of his or her dwelling, in less quantities than twenty gallons, at one time, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail-dealer in foreign distilled spirituous liquors: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to persons, who, as keepers of taverns, inns or houses of entertainment, duly licensed or authorized under any law of a state, shall vend or sell really and truly for consumption, within the houses, buildings or premises, only, by them respectively occupied or kept, as taverns, inns, or other houses of entertainment, wines or distilled spirituous liquors, in whatsoever quantity, nor to physicians, apothecaries, surgeons or chemists, as to any wines or spirituous liquors, which they may use in the preparation

Certain persons declared to be retail-dealers in foreign distilled spirits.



or making up of medicines, for sick, lame or diseased persons only.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, who, on the 30th day of September next, shall be a retail-dealer in wines, or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, as above described and defined, both, or either of them, shall, before the said day, and every person, who, after the said day, shall become, or intend to become such retail-dealer in wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, both or either of them shall, before he or she shall begin to vend, or sell, by retail, any wine or wines, or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, apply for and obtain, in manner hereinafter directed, a license for carrying on the business of retailing wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, as the case may be, that is to say; one license for carrying on the business of retailing wines, and another license for carrying on the business of retailing foreign distilled spirituous liquors; which licenses respectively, shall be granted for the term of one year, upon the payment of five dollars for each license; and shall be renewed, yearly, upon the payment of the like sum of five dollars for each license. And if any person shall, after the said day, deal in the selling of wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, by retail, as above described and defined, without having a license therefor, as aforesaid, continuing in force, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit. And no such license shall be sufficient for the selling of wines, or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, by retail, at more than one place; but any person, who, by colour of such license, shall sell any wines, or foreign distilled spirituous

On 30th of September next to obtain license.

Retail-dealers in wines, &c. to obtain licenses.

Forfeiture on neglect thereof.

liquors, at more than one place, shall be deemed to be, in respect to such of the said articles, as he or she shall so sell, at more than one place, a retail-dealer therein without license, and shall forfeit and pay the like sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Licenses,  
by whom  
granted,

How designat-  
ed and  
signed.

And to  
whom, issued.

Supervisors  
to furnish  
officers of  
inspection  
with blank  
licenses.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of the revenue, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for carrying on the said businesses, respectively, of retailing wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, which licenses shall be marked or stamped with a mark or stamp, denoting the sum of the duty thereupon; and shall be signed by the supervisor of the revenue, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, and shall be granted to any person, who shall desire the same, upon application made at any office of inspection, for that purpose, in writing, specifying the name of the person for whom a license is requested, and the place or premises, where the business, for which the same is requested to be carried on, and also upon payment or tender to the officer thereof, of the sum or duty payable by this act, upon each license requested. And, to the end, that all persons carrying on, or intending to carry on, both or either of the said businesses, may obtain, with ease and dispatch, the licenses, whereof they shall respectively stand in need, it is hereby made the duty of the respective supervisors, to prepare and furnish to the several officers of inspection acting under them, licenses signed by them, with the proper marks and stamps, in competent number, and with blanks for the names of the persons for whom they shall be requested, and the places or premises respectively where the business or bu-

finesses, for which they are requested, is or are to be carried on. And the officer of inspection, to whom such application and payment, or tender as aforesaid, shall be made, shall forthwith issue the license or licenses requested, having first filled the blanks therein, and countersigned the same. *Provided always*, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, who is prohibited to sell the same, by the laws of any state.

By whom  
the same  
shall be  
counter-  
signed and  
issued.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be received, collected, accounted for, and paid under and subject to the superintendence, controul and direction of the department of the treasury, according to the authorities and duties of the respective officers thereof.

Duties  
herein, un-  
der whose  
direction  
to be re-  
ceived, &c.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for, and recovered, in the name of the United States, or of the supervisor of the revenue, within whose district, any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person, who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover, if other than an officer of inspection, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and reco-

Fines, &c.  
how sued  
for and re-  
covered.

very may be had before any court of the state holden within the said district having jurisdiction in like cases.

President  
of the Uni-  
ted States  
to compen-  
sate officers  
of inspec-  
tion.

Not exceed-  
ing two &  
a half per  
cent. &c.

Limitation  
of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby empowered to make such allowances for compensation to the officers of inspection employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, and for incidental expenses, as he shall judge reasonable, not exceeding in the whole, two and a half per centum of the total amount of the said duties collected.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*

*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fifth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XLIX.

*An Act making further Provision for securing and collecting the Duties on foreign and domestic distilled Spirits, Stills, Wines and Teas.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in order to facilitate and secure the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits, and stills, in



such states as have been, or hereafter may be erected, and in the territories north-west and south of the river Ohio, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to form and erect such new districts and surveys, and to make such alterations in, and additions to the several districts, and in and to the several surveys thereof, as, from time to time, shall appear, in his judgment, expedient and necessary; and that it shall also be lawful for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such and so many supervisors, inspectors of surveys, and inspectors of ports, therein and therefor, as may be found necessary, and to assign to them compensations proportionate to those heretofore, or which may hereafter be allowed, to the officers of the revenue. *Provided*, That if the appointment of such supervisors and inspectors cannot be made, during the present session of Congress, the President may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which will expire at the end of their next session.

Certain powers to President of the United States, as to collection of duties on distilled spirits, &c.

And appointment of supervisors, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all spirits which shall be distilled in the United States, in stills which shall not have been previously entered at some office of inspection, shall be liable, together with the stills or other vessels used in the distillation thereof, to seizure and forfeiture.

Spirits distilled in stills not entered, liable to seizure.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no drawback of the duty on distilled spirits, which shall be exported after the first day of July next, shall be allowed upon any quantity less than one hundred and fifty gallons.

Drawback not to be allowed on less than 150 gallons.

On what  
condition  
certain spi-  
rits may be  
imported.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to import into the United States, in the same ship or vessel in which they were exported, any spirits distilled therein, which shall have been previously exported therefrom, on payment of the duties on spirits of equal proof, distilled in the United States, and of a sum equivalent to the duties established by law upon the raw materials, from whence they shall have been distilled; and all such importations shall be made, under the same regulations, and in such manner, as is directed by law, in regard to the importation of foreign distilled spirits.

Before sale  
of emptied  
casks marks  
to be de-  
faced.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, on the sale of any emptied cask, vessel or package, which has been or shall be lawfully marked, as containing foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or teas, and prior to the removal thereof, and to the delivery of the same to the purchaser, the marks or numbers which shall or may have been made thereon, by any officer of inspection, or by any person employed or authorized by any such officer, shall be defaced, cut off, or obliterated; and if any such cask, vessel or package shall be sold, removed, delivered or received, prior to such defacing, cutting off or obliterating being made, every person concerned in the purchase, sale or delivery, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Forfeiture  
on neglect  
thereof.

In what  
manner  
stills shall  
be entered.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all stills without heads, or other vessels that shall be used as stills in the distillation of ardent spirits, shall be duly entered by the owner or owners thereof, in the manner prescribed in and by the second section of the act, intitled,

"An act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States," passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered and distributed as other forfeitures under this act, and the act, intituled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall counterfeit the certificates for, or the marks or numbers to be set upon any cask, vessel or package containing wines, teas, or foreign or domestic distilled spirits, or upon stills, which the officers of inspection are, or shall be authorized to make thereon, by and in pursuance of the laws concerning the same, or who shall fraudulently rub out or deface, prior to drawing off, or emptying the contents, any marks or numbers set upon any cask or package of wine or tea, in pursuance of law, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

Forfeiture  
on counter-  
feiting cer-  
tificate or  
marks of  
casks, &c.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every owner, or worker of a licensed still, shall be required to make oath or affirmation, previous to any renewal of his license, that he hath not distilled therein, since the commencement of the term specified in such license, excepting only, during the term, for which it shall have been granted.

When  
owners of  
stills shall  
make oath.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the judicial courts of the several states, and of the territory of the

What  
courts to  
take cogni-  
zance of  
certain ac-  
tions.

United States northwest of the river Ohio, and of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, to take cognizance of all and every suit and suits, action and actions, cause and causes, arising under or out of the laws for collecting a revenue upon spirits distilled in the United States, and upon stills, which may arise or accrue at a greater distance, than fifty miles from the nearest place established by law for holding a district court.

Proceed-  
ings in case  
of non-ex-  
istence of  
office of in-  
spection.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the non-existence of an office of inspection in any county of the United States, every owner or possessor of a still shall make entry thereof in the manner required by the “Act (of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two) concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States,” at some other office of inspection, comprehended in the division or survey, in which the said still shall be; and that it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, to provide offices of inspection in special cases, provided the expense thereof shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

And power  
of the Pre-  
sident here-  
in.

Duty of  
rectifiers of  
low wines,  
&c.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every rectifier of low wines, or other distilled spirits, and every distiller of cordials and strong waters therefrom, shall enter at some office of inspection, all or any such low wines or other distilled spirits, prior to the removal of them to his distillery or rectifying house, and prior to his beginning the rectifying, improving, or altering the quality, flavor or proof thereof, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every cask of one hundred gallons, and in the same proportions, for every greater or less quantity.

Under what  
penalty for  
neglect  
thereof.



Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors and inspectors of the revenue, at their own expense, to appoint deputies to aid them in the execution of their duties, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise.

Supervisors  
&c. may  
appoint de-  
puties.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such additional allowances, for the space of one year, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress, to the inspectors and collectors of revenue from distilled spirits, for their respective services subsequent to the thirtieth day of June next, as he shall deem reasonable and proper, so as that the additions to be made to the said allowances shall not exceed, in the whole, the sums heretofore allowed, by more than one-third.

President of  
the United  
States to  
make addi-  
tional al-  
lowance to  
inspectors,  
&c. subse-  
quent to  
June next.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of October next, no supervisor or inspector of the revenue of the United States, shall be concerned or interested in any foreign trade or commerce, in the goods, or merchandize, to which the duties of his office relate, or in the sale of any wines, distilled spirits, or teas; and if any such supervisor or inspector shall be so concerned, or interested, every such person shall be disqualified from holding such appointment, for the term of seven years, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, for every month, which he or they shall be so interested in such foreign trade, or in the sale of such wines, distilled spirits or teas.

Supervisors  
and inspec-  
tors prohib-  
ited from  
trading in  
certainmer-  
chandize  
after first of  
October  
next.

Under  
what  
penalty.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any proprietor of a still, the capacity of which

Privileges  
to proprie-  
tors of  
certain  
still.

does not exceed one hundred gallons, may be permitted to enter such still, for any term of time less than one year, and not less than one month, paying at the same rate as per month, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

How col-  
lector may  
demand  
duties on  
still.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That a personal demand of the proprietor or proprietors of any still, of the duties due, or a notice in writing of the amount thereof, left at his dwelling by the collector, shall have all the effect of a demand made, as required by the twenty-third section of the act, intitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead ; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same."

And cer-  
tain fines,  
&c. may be  
mitigated  
or remit-  
ted.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by force of any present or future law of the United States, for the laying, levying and collecting of any duties or taxes, other than duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, shall and may be mitigated or remitted, by the like ways and means, and upon and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are contained, prescribed, authorized and directed, in and by the act, intitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases, therein mentioned," touching fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred or accruing in relation to the cases therein mentioned ; which act and every clause, matter and thing therein

contained, shall be of like force and effect, for the mitigating or remitting of fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred in reference to the said other duties and taxes, as if the same were repeated and re-enacted, in the several and respective laws for laying, levying and collecting the said other duties and taxes.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of the several states, to whom, by this act, a jurisdiction is given, shall and may exercise all and every power, in the cases cognizable before them, for the purpose of obtaining a mitigation or remission of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, which may be exercised by the judges of the district courts, in cases depending before them: The said state-courts first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney, who may, under warrant from the attorney of the district, prosecute, for the United States, in such court, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof.

How state  
judicial  
courts may  
obtain mi-  
tigation,  
&c. of  
fines, &c.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same;" and the act, intitled, "An act concerning the duties on spirits distilled in the United States," shall extend to, and be in full force, for the recovery and distribution of the penalties and forfeitures herein contained, and, generally, for the execution of this act, as fully and effectually, as

Provisions  
of certain  
act extend-  
ed for re-  
covery of  
penalties,  
&c. under  
this

if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing, therein contained, were inserted in, and re-enacted, by this present act, subject only to the alterations hereby made.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the  
Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fifth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER L.

*An Act in Addition to the Act for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States.*

Punishment on persons accepting certain commissions.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the same, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince or state in war, by land or sea, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

On enlisting, &c. to go beyond jurisdiction of U. S.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another per-



son to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince or state as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years. *Pro-* Proviso.  
*vided*, That this shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of a foreign prince or state, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince or state, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such prince or state on board such vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such prince or state. *And provided further*, That if any person so enlisted, shall, within thirty days after such enlistment, voluntarily discover, upon oath, to some justice of the peace, or other civil magistrate, the person or persons by whom he was so enlisted, so as that he or they may be apprehended and convicted of the said offence; such person so discovering the offender or offenders, shall be indemnified from the penalty prescribed by this act.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted and declared*, That if any person shall, within any of the ports, harbours, bays, rivers, or other waters of the United States, fit out and arm, or

Punish-  
ment on fit-  
ting out  
ships of  
war, or &c.

suings cer-  
tain com-  
missions.

attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of another foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every such person, so offending, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as the fine to be imposed shall in no case be more than five thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed three years, and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one half to the use of any person who shall give information of the offence, and the other half to the use of the United States.

On increas-  
ing or aug-  
menting  
force of  
any ship,  
&c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, encrease or augment, or procure to be encreased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in encreasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the service of a foreign prince or state, or belonging

to the subjects or citizens of such prince or state, the same being at war with another foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number or size of the guns of such vessel prepared for use, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than one year.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprize to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years.

Punishment on persons setting on foot certain expeditions.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That the district courts shall take cognizance of complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.

District courts to take cognizance of certain captures.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted so to be fitted out or armed, or in which the force of

Power of the President of U. States herein.

Power of  
the Presi-  
dent of U-  
nited States  
herein.

any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel shall be encreased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprize shall be begun or set on foot contrary to the prohibitions and provisions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as above defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States, shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of the subjects or citizens of such prince or state: In every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of taking possession of, and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring such prize or prizes, in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprize from the territories of the United States against the territories or dominions of a foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia thereof, as



shall be necessary to compel any foreign ship, or vessel, to depart the United States, in all cases in which by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States they ought not to remain within the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason or any piracy defined by a treaty or other law of the United States.

Prosecution of treason not to be impaired.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Limitation of this act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*

*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fifth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LI.

*An Act laying certain Duties upon Snuff and refined Sugar.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, there be levied, collected and paid, upon all snuff, which, after that day, shall be manufactured for sale within the United States, at

Duties on snuff 8 cents per lb. after 30th September.

any manufactory for every pound of snuff, eight cents.

On refined  
sugar 2  
cents per lb.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of September next, there be levied, collected and paid, upon all sugar which shall be refined within the United States, a duty of two cents per pound.

By whom  
collected.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be levied, collected and accounted for, by the same officers, as are provided by the act, intituled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same;" subject to the superintendance and controul of the department of the treasury, according to the respective authorities and duties of the officers thereof.

Duty of  
manufac-  
turers of  
snuff here-  
in.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of snuff, who shall be such, previous to, and on the thirtieth day of September next, shall, on the said day; and every manufacturer of snuff, who shall be, and become such, after the said day, shall, twenty days, at the least, previous to commencing the business or trade of manufacturing snuff for sale, make true and exact entry and report in writing, at the office of inspection, which shall be nearest to the house or building, where he or she shall carry on, or intend to carry on the business or trade aforesaid, of every house or building, where such business or trade shall be by him or her, carried on, or intended so to be, and of every mill, specifying the number of mortars to each, which he or she shall have or keep therein, for

the performing of any process, operation, matter or thing in, or about the manufacturing of snuff, and shall also give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition, that he or she shall, and will, from day to day, enter in a book, or on a paper to be kept for that purpose, all snuff, which he or she shall manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, and of the quantities, from day to day, by him or her sent out, or caused to be sent out of the house or building, where the same shall have been manufactured; and shall and will, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, render a just and true account of all the snuff, which he or she shall have manufactured or made, and sent out, or caused or procured to be manufactured or made and sent out, first from the time of his or her entry and report aforesaid, until the day which shall first ensue, of the days above-mentioned for the rendering of such account, and thenceforth, successively, from the time when such account ought to have been, and up to which, it shall have been last rendered, until the day next thereafter, of the days above-mentioned for the rendering of such account; producing therewith the original book or paper, whereon the entries from day to day, to be made, as aforesaid, have been made, and shall, at the time of rendering each account, pay or secure the duties, which, by this act, ought to be paid upon the snuff, in the said account mentioned and stated: And if any such manufacturer shall omit to make any such entry or report, or to give any such bond, as is herein before directed, he or she shall forfeit and lose every mill, together with the mortars and other utensils thereto belonging,

Duty of  
manufac-  
turers of  
snuff here-  
in.

Forfeiture  
on neglect  
thereof.

which he or she shall have or keep, for the performing of any process, matter or thing, in or about the manufacturing of snuff, and shall also forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Duty of  
sugar re-  
finers.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every refiner of sugar, who shall be such, immediately before, and on the 30th day of September next, shall, on the said day, and every refiner of sugar, who shall be, and become such, after the said day, shall, twenty days, at the least, previous to the commencing the business of refining sugar, make true and exact entry and report in writing, at the office of inspection, which shall be nearest to the house or building, where he or she shall carry on, or intend to carry on, the said business, of every house or building, where such business shall be by him or her carried on, or intended so to be, and of every pan or boiler, together with the capacity of each, which he shall have, or employ, for the purpose of refining sugar, and shall also give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition, that he or she shall and will enter or cause to be entered, in a book or paper to be kept for that purpose, all sugar, which he or she shall refine, or cause to be refined, and of the quantities, from day to day, by him or her sent out or caused to be sent out of the house or building, where the same shall have been refined, and shall, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, render a just and true account of all the refined sugar, which he or she shall have sent out, or caused or procured to be sent out, from the first time of his or her entry and report aforesaid, until the day, which shall first ensue, of the days above-mentioned,



for the rendering of such account ; and thenceforth, successively, from the time when such account ought to have been, and up to which it shall have been last rendered, until the day next thereafter of the days above-mentioned for the rendering of such account, producing and shewing therewith, the original book or paper, whereon the entries, from day to day, to be made, as aforesaid, have been made ; and he or she shall, at the time of rendering each account, pay or secure the duties, which by this act ought to be paid upon the refined sugar in the said account mentioned. And if any such refiner shall omit to make any such entry or report, he or she shall forfeit and lose every pan or boiler, which he or she shall have, and use, for the purpose of refining sugar, and shall also forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Duty of  
refiners of  
sugar.

Forfeiture  
on neglect  
thereof.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every such manufacturer of snuff shall, yearly, being thereunto required by an officer of inspection, make oath or affirmation, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that the accounts, which have been by him or her rendered, of the quantities of snuff by him or her manufactured or made, and sent out, or caused or procured to be manufactured or made, and sent out, have been and are just and true.

Manufac-  
turers of  
snuff annu-  
ally to  
make oath,  
&c.

Of quanti-  
ty manu-  
factured.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every refiner of sugar shall, yearly, being thereunto required by an officer of inspection, make oath or affirmation, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that the accounts, which have been by him or her rendered, of the quantities of refined sugar by him or her sent out of the house or building, where the

Refiners of  
sugar to  
make oath  
annually,  
&c.

same shall have been manufactured, or procured or caused so to be sent out, have been just and true.

Persons  
swearing  
falsely  
deemed  
guilty of  
wilful per-  
jury.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall knowingly, and with design, falsely swear or affirm, touching any of the matters herein before required to be verified by oath or affirmation, he or she shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Manufac-  
turers of  
snuff and  
refiners of  
sugar when  
to report  
engines &c

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of snuff and every refiner of sugar, shall, at each time of rendering an account, as herein before required, make a true and particular report of the engines, implements and utensils, of the several descriptions herein before mentioned, which he or she, at any time since that of rendering his or her last account, hath used or kept, and shall then have, use, or keep, for carrying on his or her trade or business, on pain of forfeiting, for each and every neglect or omission, all such engines, implements and utensils, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Forfeiture  
of snuff and  
sugar on

neglecting  
to pay du-  
ties.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all snuff and refined sugar, which shall have been manufactured or made within the United States, in manner aforesaid, after the said thirtieth day of September next, whereof the duties aforesaid have not been duly paid or secured, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, upon default being made in the paying or securing of the said duties, be forfeited, and shall and may be seized, as forfeited, by any officer of the inspection or of the customs.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for every such manufacturer of

snuff, or refiner of sugar, at his or her option, either to pay, upon the rendering of his or her account as aforesaid, the duties, which shall thereby appear to be due and payable, with a deduction or abatement of six per cent. for prompt payment, or to give bond, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the officer of inspection, to whom such account shall be rendered, for the payment of the said duties, at the expiration of nine months thereafter: *Provided*, That no person, whose bond for any of the said duties shall remain unpaid, beyond the term allowed for the payment thereof, shall be intitled to future credit for any of the said duties, so long as such bond shall remain unpaid.

How the duties may be paid.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of September next, there shall be levied, collected and paid (in addition to the duties now payable thereupon) upon all manufactured tobacco or snuff, and upon all refined sugar, which, after the said day, shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, the following rates and duties, to wit:

Duties on imported snuff, tobacco, and refined sugar.

Upon tobacco, four cents per pound:

Upon snuff, twelve cents per pound:

Upon refined sugar, four cents per pound:

Which duties shall be collected in the same manner, by the same officers, under the like regulations, and subject to the like pains, penalties and forfeitures, as now are collected the duties heretofore laid upon the said articles, respectively; the act and acts concerning which are hereby declared to be, and shall be in as full force, for the collection of the additional duties hereby laid, as if the said act and acts were herein particularly recited and repeated.

By whom collected.

Duties on imported snuff, &c. by whom collected.

After 31st  
December,  
how & in  
what ves-  
sels refined  
sugar shall  
be impor-  
ted.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of December next, no refined loaf or lump sugar shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in ships or vessels of the burthen of one hundred and twenty tons and upwards, and in casks or packages containing, each, not less than six hundred pounds, on pain of forfeiting the said ships or vessels, and the loaf and lump sugar imported therein, except in such casks or packages, as aforesaid.

After 30th  
September,  
no draw-  
back allow-  
ed on ma-  
nufactured  
or refined  
sugar im-  
ported.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, no drawback of the duties upon any manufactured tobacco, or snuff, or refined sugar, which shall have been imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, shall be allowed, but the duties hereby laid upon snuff manufactured within the United States, and sugar refined within the same, shall and may be drawn back upon all such of the said snuff manufactured within the United States, and upon all such of the said sugar, refined within the United States, after the said thirtieth day of September next, which, after the said day, shall be exported from the United States, to any foreign port or place: And adding to the drawback upon sugar so exported, three cents per pound, on account of duties paid upon the importation of raw sugar. *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of either of the said articles in any instance, where the same shall amount to less than twelve dollars.

Allowance  
on said ar-  
ticles ex-  
ported.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowances, he, she, or they shall, previous to the putting or lading



any of the said snuff or refined sugar on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at the least, to the proper officer of inspection of the port, from which the said snuff or sugar shall be intended to be exported, of his, her, or their intention to export the same, and of the number of packages containing the same, and the respective marks thereof, and the place or places where deposited, and of the place to which, and ship or vessel in which they or either of them shall be so intended to be exported. Whereupon, it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the packages so notified for exportation, and the same, after such inspection shall be laden on board the same ship or vessel, of which notice shall have been given, and in the presence of the same officer or his deputy, who shall have inspected the same; which officer, after the same shall have been so laden on board, shall certify to the collector of the district, the quantity and particulars of the article or articles so laden for exportation.

Notice to  
be given by  
exporters.

To officers  
of inspection.

Sec. 16. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted*, That the said allowance shall not be made, unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath or affirmation, that the said snuff or sugar so noticed for exportation and laden on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place, whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States, and that he or she doth verily believe, that the duties thereupon charged by this act, have been duly paid or secured to be paid; and shall also give bond to the collector, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master, or other person having the command or charge of the ship or vessel, in which the said snuff or sugar shall be

Under  
what restrictions  
said allowance to be  
made.

Under  
what res-  
trictions  
allowance  
on sugar,  
&c. export-  
ed, shall be  
made.

intended to be exported; the other, such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value, in the judgment of the said collector, of the said snuff or sugar so intended to be exported, with condition that the said snuff or sugar (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted) shall be really and truly exported to, and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said snuff or sugar shall not be unshipped from on board of the said ship or vessel, whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, within the said limits, or any ports or harbors of the United States, or relanded in any other part of the same (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.)

When said  
allowance  
shall be  
paid.

Sec. 17. *Provided also, and be it further enacted,* That the said allowance shall not be paid until nine months, after the said snuff or sugar shall have been so exported: *And provided also,* That whenever the owner of any ship or vessel, on board of which, any such snuff or sugar are laden for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel, from the port where such snuff or sugar are laden, that such ship or vessel is not going to proceed on the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered, it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for relanding the same.

Duty of ex-  
porters  
herein.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That if any of the said snuff or sugar, after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatever, either within the limits of any part of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, or shall be relanded within the United States, from on board the ship or vessel, where-

in the same shall have been laden for exportation, unless the voyage shall not be proceeded on, or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the customs, residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be, at the time such necessity or distress shall arise, then not only the snuff or sugar so unshipped, together with the casks, vessels and cases containing the same, but also the ship or vessel, in, or on board which, the same shall have been so shipped or laden, together with the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, and also the ship, vessel or boat, into which the said snuff or sugar shall be unshipped or put, after the unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs or of inspection.

Forfeiture  
on neglect  
thereof.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds to be given, as aforesaid, shall, and may be discharged, by producing, within one year from the respective dates thereof (if the same shall be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years, if shipped to any part of Asia or Africa; and if the delivery of the snuff or sugar, in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place, where a consul or other agent of the United States resides) a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants residing at the said place; and if there be not two such merchants residing at the said place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants, testifying the delivery of the said snuff or sugar, at the said place. Which certificate shall, in

Bonds to be  
given, how  
discharged.

Proceed-  
ings to be  
had for dis-  
charging  
bonds.

Provido.

each case, be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the master and mate, or other like officer of the vessel, in which the said snuff or sugar shall have been exported; and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul or agent, or merchants of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there were not, upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States, at the said place: *Provided always*, That in case of death, the oath or affirmation of the party dying, shall not be deemed necessary: *And provided further*, That the said oath or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magistrate of the place, of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity, as if taken before a person qualified to administer oaths within the United States; or such bonds shall and may be discharged, upon proof that the snuff or sugar, so exported, were taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire: The examination and proof of the same, being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer, and chief officer of inspection, or any two of them, of the place from which such snuff or sugar, shall have been exported. And in cases where the certificates herein directed, cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such snuff or sugar shall, nevertheless, be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery of the said snuff or sugar, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the same shall be deemed sufficient by the said collector, he shall allow the same, except when the drawback to be allowed shall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards: In all which cases, the proofs aforesaid shall be referred to the comptroller of the treasury, whose decision thereon shall be final.



Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to export, directly from any manufactory of snuff or of refined sugar, to any foreign port or place, any snuff or refined sugar, which shall have been manufactured at such manufactory, after the said thirtieth day of September next, free from duty: *Provided*, That the same proceedings be had, in all respects, in order thereto, which are herein before prescribed, in order to the obtaining the benefit of the drawbacks of the duties which have been paid, or secured, upon any snuff or sugar, exported to a foreign port or place.

When and in what manner snuff and sugar may be exported directly, &c.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred, pursuant to this act, shall be divided and distributed, one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half thereof to the use of the person who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover, or if not an officer of inspection, shall first give information of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any of the said penalties or forfeitures shall have been incurred.

Distribution of penalties, &c. under this act.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years, and from thence 'till the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Limitation of this act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the fifth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LII.

*An Act in addition to the “ Act for making further and more effectual Provision for the Protection of the Frontiers of the United States.”*

Allowance  
to widows  
and or-  
phans of  
officers dy-  
ing in ser-  
vice.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any commissioned officer in the troops of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of wounds, received in actual service of the United States, and shall leave a widow, or if no widow, shall leave a child or children, under age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive the half of the monthly pay, to which the deceased was entitled, at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years: And in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half-pay, for the remainder of the term, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer, while under the age of sixteen years, and, in like manner, the allowance to the child or children of such deceased, where there is no widow, shall be paid, no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid. *Provided*, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case, to the widow or to the child or children of any officer, than the half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

Army how  
paid in fu-  
ture.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the army be in future paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to such of the troops as are or may be employed

on the frontiers, and under such special circumstances as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may require an augmentation of some parts of their rations, the President be authorized to direct such augmentation as he may judge necessary, not exceeding four ounces of beef, two ounces of flour, and half a gill of rum or whiskey, in addition to each ration, and half a pint of salt to one hundred rations.

President of United States may increase rations of certain troops.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the seventh, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LIII.

*An Act for the Remission of the Duties on certain distilled Spirits destroyed by Fire.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER LIV.

*An Act laying additional Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

**Additional duties on certain articles imported in vessels of United States after 30th June inst.**

from and after the last day of June instant, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the following articles imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, the several duties herein-after mentioned, over and above the duties now payable by law; viz:

On coffee, clayed or lump sugar, per pound, one cent.

On cocoa, per pound, two cents.

On cheese, per pound, three cents.

On boots, per pair, twenty-five cents.

On shoes and slippers for men and women, and on clogs and goloshoes, per pair, five cents.

On shoes and slippers for children, per pair, three cents.

On coal, per bushel, one half a cent.

On millinery ready made, artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens' head dresses, and on dolls dressed and undressed,

On cast, slit, and rolled iron, and generally, on all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of those metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, (brass and iron wire, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vises excepted,)

On carpets and carpeting,

On leather tanned or tawed, and generally, all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated,

On medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying,

On matts and floor-cloths,

Five per cent. ad valorem.



- On hats, caps, and bonnets of every sort,  
 On gloves, mittens, stockings, fans, buttons and buckles of every kind,  
 On sheathing and cartridge paper,  
 On all powders, pastes, ball, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations, or compositions, commonly called sweet scents or odours, perfumes or cosmetics, and on all dentifrice, powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,  
 On gold, silver, or plated wares, gold and silver lace, jewellery and paste work, clocks and watches, and the parts of either,  
 On groceries, to wit; cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, prunes, raisins, sugar-candy, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, pickles of every sort, oil, and mustard in flour,  
 On all marble, slate, or other stone, on bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other stone, and generally, on all glass, except window glass, and on all stone and earthen ware,  
 On cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the material of chief value,  
 On all manufactures of cotton or linen, or of muslins; of cotton and linen, or of which cotton or linen, is the material of chief value, being printed, stained or coloured,  
 On carriages, and parts of carriages, four and a half per cent. ad valorem.

Additional  
 duties on  
 certain articles im-  
 ported in  
 vessels of  
 U. S. after  
 30th June.

Five per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That af-*

Additional  
duties on  
certain ar-  
ticles im-  
ported in  
vessels of  
U. S. after  
30th June.

ter the said last day of June instant, there shall be laid, levied and collected, in addition to the present duty thereupon, a duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, which, if imported in ships or vessels of the United States, are now chargeable, by law, with a duty of seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.

4th section  
of certain  
act con-  
tinued to  
1st Janu-  
ary, 1797.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of the act, intituled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," whereby an additional duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, was laid upon certain goods, wares, and merchandize, be, and the same is hereby continued in force, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Additional  
duty on  
said articles  
brought in  
foreign ves-  
sels.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum, shall be made, to the several rates of duties, above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize, which, after the said last day of June instant, shall be imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States.

When du-  
ties on  
goods,  
wares, &c.  
shall be re-  
turned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties, which shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by virtue of this act, shall be returned or discharged, in respect to all such goods, wares or merchandize, whereupon they shall have been so paid, or secured to be paid as within twelve calender months after payment made or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, which shall be retained, as an indemnification for whatever expense may have accrued concern-  
ing the same.

Except one  
per cent.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," shall extend to, and be in full force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by this act, and generally, for the execution thereof, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing, therein contained, had been herein inserted and re-enacted.

Certain act in force as to collection of duties under this.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to, or affect the act, intitled, "An act prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same."

This act not to affect certain other act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and no longer.

Limitation of this act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the seventh, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER IV.

*An Act allowing an additional Compensation to the principal Clerks in the Department of State, and the Treasury and War-Departments, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER LVI.

*An Act to make Provision for the Widow and Orphan Children of Robert Forsyth.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER LVII.

*An Act concerning Invalids.*

Secretary  
at War to  
place cer-  
tain per-  
sons on  
pension  
list.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the war department be, and he is hereby directed to place upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, all persons who have been returned as such by the judges of the several districts, under the act of Congress of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, intituled, "An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions, and who by legal proofs, are by him found to come clearly within the provisions of the said act, and are reported as having compleat evidence of their claims, in the report of the said Secretary upon that subject, made to Congress the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; and all persons placed by virtue of this act on the list of invalid pensioners, shall receive such sums as the returns of the district judges have respectively specified, and be paid, in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid, who have been heretofore placed on the list: *Provided*, That every commissioned officer, who shall, by virtue of this act, be placed on

How paid.



the pension list, as entitled to a sum less than a full pension, shall receive such pension, only upon compliance with the same rule respecting a return of the commutation which he may have received, as is provided for in the case of captain David Cook, by an act of Congress passed December the sixteenth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the seventh, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LVIII.

*An Act supplementary to the Act, intituled, " An Act to promote the Progress of useful Arts.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all suits, actions, process and proceedings, heretofore had in any district-court of the United States, under an act passed the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled, " An act to promote the progress of useful arts," which may have been set aside, suspended or abated, by reason of the repeal of the said act, may be restored, at the instance of the plaintiff or defendant, within one year from and after the passing of this act, in the

Suits, &c.  
had under  
certain act,  
revived.

In what  
manner.

said courts, to the same situation, in which they may have been, when they were so set aside, suspended or abated; and that the parties to the said suits, actions, process or proceedings, be, and are hereby entitled to proceed in such cases, as if no such repeal of the act aforesaid had taken place. *Provided always*, That before any order or proceeding, other than that for continuing the same suits, after the reinstating thereof, shall be entered or had, the defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be, against whom the same may have been reinstated, shall be brought into court by summons, attachment or such other proceeding, as is used in other cases, for compelling the appearance of a party.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*

*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the seventh, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LIX.

*An Act to continue in Force for a limited Time, the Act supplementary to the Act for the Establishment and Support of Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and public Piers.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER LX.

*An Act for the Relief of Nicholas Rieb.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER LXI.

*An Act declaring the Consent of Congress to an Act of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the Appointment of a Health-Officer.*

(EXPIRED.)

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## CHAPTER LXII.

*An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on continental Establishment, to obtain Titles to certain Lands lying north-west of the River Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all, and every officer and soldier of the Virginia line on continental establishment, his or their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands on the north-west side of the river Ohio, between the Sciota and little Miami rivers, by the laws of the state of Virginia, and included in the terms of cession of the said state to the United States, shall, on producing the warrant, or a certified copy thereof, and a certificate under the seal of the office where the said warrants are legally kept, that the same or a part thereof remains unsatisfied, and on producing the survey, agreeably to the laws of Virginia, for the tract or tracts to which he or they may be entitled, as aforesaid, to the Secretary of the department of war, such officer and soldier, his or

Officers & soldiers of Virginia line, how to obtain certain lands.

To produce survey to Secretary of War.

And receive patent from President of United States.

To be endorsed by Secretary of War.

And countersigned by Secretary of State, &c.

their heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to, and receive a patent for the same from the President of the United States, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Provided*, That no letters-patent shall be issued for a greater quantity of land, than shall appear to remain due on such warrant, and that, before the seal of the United States shall be affixed to such letters-patent, the Secretary of the department of war shall have endorsed thereon, that the grantee therein named, or the person under whom he claims, was originally entitled to such bounty lands, and every such letters-patent shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and a minute of the date thereof, and the name of the grantee, shall be entered of record in his office in a book to be specially provided for that purpose.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the ninth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXIII.

*An Act making Appropriations for certain Purposes therein expressed.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the several



purposes hereinafter specified, the respective  
 sums following, to wit: To defray the ex-  
 penses which shall be incurred, pursuant to  
 the act, intituled, "An act to provide a naval  
 armament," six hundred and eighty-eight  
 thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight  
 dollars, and eighty-two cents: In addition to  
 the sum heretofore granted for the erection of  
 fortifications for the protection of ports and  
 harbors, thirty thousand dollars: For the  
 payment of a sum granted to lieutenant-co-  
 lonel Touzard, in lieu of his pension for life,  
 three thousand six hundred dollars: For the  
 payment of the salary allowed to the officer  
 who shall be appointed to superintend the re-  
 ceiving, safe-keeping and distribution of the  
 military stores of the United States, pursuant  
 to the act of the second of April last, eight  
 hundred and seventy-five dollars: For the  
 salary of an additional clerk, and office rent,  
 in the department of state, four hundred and  
 eighty-four dollars, and seventy-eight cents:  
 For the payment and subsistence of captain  
 John Inglis, of the North-Carolina line, one  
 hundred and eight dollars, and ninety-one  
 cents: To defray the farther contingent ex-  
 penses of the House of Representatives autho-  
 rized during the present session, one thousand  
 dollars: For the service of the war depart-  
 ment, in addition to the sums heretofore ap-  
 propriated, the sums following, to wit: To  
 defray the expense of a corps of artilleryists  
 and engineers established during the present  
 session, sixty-six thousand, four hundred and  
 twenty-nine dollars, and eighty-seven cents:  
 For the further protection and defence of the  
 south-western frontier, two hundred thousand  
 dollars: For the purposes of the act direc-

Additional  
 specific ap-  
 propriations.

Additional  
specific ap-  
propriations.

ting a detachment from the militia of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars : For the equipment of gallies or other vessels pursuant to an act of the present session, eighty thousand dollars : For the expense of additional clerk-hire in the department of war, seven hundred and fifty dollars : For defraying the contingent expenses of government, to be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the regulations and provisions provided in respect of a sum of ten thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the like purpose, twenty thousand dollars ; amounting in the whole to one million, two hundred and ninety-two thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and thirty-eight cents : which several sums shall be paid out of the proceeds of such revenues as shall have been provided during the present session of Congress.

President  
of the United States  
to borrow  
a sum  
not ex-  
ceeding  
1,000,000  
dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be empowered to borrow, on behalf of the United States, of the bank of the United States, (which is hereby authorized to lend the same) or of any other body or bodies politic, person or persons, any sum not exceeding in the whole, one million of dollars, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, and to be reimbursed, as well interest as principal, out of the proceeds of the said revenues.

Certain  
sums to be  
reserved.

Sec. 3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That there shall be reserved out of the proceeds of the said revenues, a sum sufficient to pay the interest of whatever monies may be borrowed pursuant to the act, intitled, “ An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United

States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force, the act, intituled, “An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations;” and such sum is hereby pledged and appropriated for that purpose, according to the terms of the contract or contracts, which shall or may be made concerning the said monies. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to make such further provision therefor, as may be necessary.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the ninth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXIV.

*An Act making certain Alterations in the Act for establishing the judicial Courts, and altering the Time and Place of holding certain Courts.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district judges of the United States be authorized to appoint a commissioner or commissioners, before whom, appraisers of ships or vessels, or goods, wares and merchandize, seized for breaches of any law of the United States, may be sworn or affirmed; and that

District judges to appoint commissioners.

Before  
whom ap-  
praisers of  
vessels seiz-  
ed may be  
sworn,

such qualifications made before such commis-  
sioner or commissioners, shall be, to all intents  
and purposes, as effectual, as if the same were  
taken before the said judges in open court.

Stated term  
of certain  
district  
courts,  
changed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the  
stated terms of the district-courts of Massachu-  
setts, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, be changed,  
and that, in future, the said courts in Massa-  
chusetts shall be held on the third Tuesday in  
March, the fourth Tuesday in June, the second  
Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in  
December; in Pennsylvania, on the third Mon-  
days in February, May, August and Novem-  
ber; and in Georgia, at the times and places  
following; in the city of Savannah, on the se-  
cond Tuesdays in February, May and August,  
and in Augusta, on the second Tuesday in No-  
vember: And that the circuit court of the dis-  
trict of Delaware hereafter commence on the  
second Monday in June, instead of the twenty-  
seventh day of April, any law to the contrary  
notwithstanding.

N. Caro-  
lina divi-  
ded into  
three dis-  
tricts.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the  
state of North-Carolina shall be divided into  
three districts, in which the district-court of  
the said state shall be held at such times and  
places, as are already ascertained by law, that  
is to say; the district of Wilmington to include  
all the counties of the state-districts of Mor-  
gan, Salisbury, Fayetteville and Wilmington:  
the district of Newbern to include all the  
counties of the state districts of Hillsborough,  
Halifax and Newbern; and Edenton to in-  
clude all the counties of the district of Edenton:  
and that all process, pleas, actions, suits and  
other proceedings, originating in the districts,  
respectively, shall be returnable to the session  
of said court, to be held at the place directed

Process, &c  
where re-  
turnable.



by law, within the same district, where the cause commenced, and there to be kept with the record thereof, until the final end and determination of the same. And, to the end, that suitors, witnesses and all others concerned, may have notice of this alteration in the said courts, the marshal of the said district of North Carolina, is hereby required to make the same known by proclamation, on or before the first day of August next.

Duty of  
marshal of  
North Carolina  
herein.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person living within either of the districts aforesaid, who hereafter shall be arrested, by virtue of process issuing out of the court of either of the said districts, other than that in which he shall so reside, shall be discharged therefrom, on his entering his appearance, and giving bail to the action, in the court of the district in which he shall so reside, in like manner, and to the like effect, as if the said process had originally been issued out of the court within the said last-mentioned district.

Effect of  
process issuing out of  
either of  
said districts.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all process, actions, pleas, suits and other proceedings, which have been commenced and returned to the separate several sessions of the district court, at such places appointed by law for holding thereof, shall be tried at the place in each district, where the same were first made returnable.

Process, &c.  
commenced where  
tried.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of said district court, shall, at each of the places aforesaid, keep a distinct docket and record of such business, returnable as aforesaid, or which may be returned to the session to be held at the said places, respectively, at which places of return, the said business shall be finally heard and determined as aforesaid.

Clerk of  
said district  
court, his  
duty herein.

Part of cer-  
tain act re-  
quiring at-  
tendance of  
more than  
one mar-  
shal at su-  
preme  
court, re-  
pealed.

Exception.

District  
court of  
Kentucky  
after 30th  
September,  
to be held  
at Frank-  
fort.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, as is, or may be construed to require the attendance of the marshals of all the districts, at the supreme court, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the said court shall be attended, during its session, by the marshal of the district only, in which the court shall sit, unless the attendance of the marshals of other districts shall be required by special order of the said court.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of September next, the district court for the state of Kentucky, shall be held in the town of Frankfort, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the ninth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXV.

*An Act laying Duties on Property sold at Auction.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, there shall be levied, collected and paid,

for the use of the United States, upon all sales by way of auction, as herein-after described, which shall be made within the United States, the respective rates and duties following, to wit : The sum of one-fourth part of a dollar for every hundred dollars of the purchase-money arising by sale at auction, of any interest, right or estate in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and of any utensils in husbandry, and farming stock, ships and vessels, and the sum of one half of a dollar, for every hundred dollars of the purchase-money, arising by sale at auction, of all other goods, chattels, rights and credits whatsoever, and at the same rate for any greater or lesser sum, except as herein-after excepted : The said respective rates and duties to be paid by the auctioneer or person making such sales at auction, out of the monies arising from each and every such sale. *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any sale or sales by auction, of estates, goods or effects, made pursuant to, or in execution of any rule, order, decree, sentence or judgment of any court of the United States or of either of them; or made in virtue, or by force of any distress for rent, or other cause, for which a distress is allowed by law ; or made in consequence of any bankruptcy or insolvency, pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies ; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property and effects, for the benefit of creditors ; or made by or on behalf of executors or administrators ; or made of the produce of the land, upon the land where such produce was raised ; or made of any farming utensils, stock or household furniture, by persons removing from the place of their former residence, where the amount of each

Duties on  
certain sales  
at auction  
after 30th  
September  
next.

Exceptions.

sale of such farming utensils, stock or household furniture shall not exceed two hundred dollars; or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or of either of them touching the collection of any tax or duty; or disposal by auction of public property of the United States or of any state; nor to any such sale or sales by auction, of ships, their tackle, apparel and furniture, or the cargoes thereof, which shall be wrecked or stranded within the United States, and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

Exceptions.

Auctioneers prohibited without license.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, after the said thirtieth day of September next, shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer, by the selling of any estates, goods or effects whatsoever by auction, or any other mode of sale, whereby the best or highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser, unless such person shall have a license or other special authority, continuing in force pursuant to some law of a state, or issued pursuant to the directions of this act, on pain of forfeiting, for every such sale at auction, the sum of four hundred dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act upon the estates, goods or effects so sold: *Provided however*,

Exception.

That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to require a license for the sale at auction of any estate, goods, chattels, or other thing, which by this act are exempted from duty.

Duty of auctioneers holding license under any state.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who before the said thirtieth day of September next, shall have a license or special authority, pursuant to any law of any state, for exercising the said trade or business of an auctioneer, shall, before or upon the



said day, and every person, who, after the said day, shall have such special license or authority, shall, within thirty days after the obtaining or receiving of the same, give notice thereof in writing, under his hand, to the office of inspection nearest to the place, where he shall carry on or intend to carry on the said trade or business of an auctioneer, specifying in such notice, the date or commencement of such license, or other special authority, the term for which the same was granted or given, by whom, and by what law of a state, the same was granted or given; and shall also give bond to the United States, in a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be taken by the officer, at whose office the notice aforesaid shall be given, with condition that he will, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, while he shall continue to exercise the said trade or business, render to the person or persons, who, on behalf of the United States, shall be authorized to receive the same, a true and particular account in writing, of the monies or sums, for which any estates, goods or effects have been sold, at every sale at auction by him made, and of the several articles, lots and parcels, which shall have been sold, the price of each article, lot or parcel in every such sale, by whom bought, that is to say; first from the date of such bond, until such of the aforesaid days, as shall accrue next thereafter, and thenceforth from the day, to which an account shall have been last rendered, until such of the said days, as shall next thereafter ensue, and so on in succession, from one of the said days to another, so long as he shall continue to exercise his said trade or business, and also shall pay all such sums of mo-

Auction-  
cers.

To give  
bond.

Penalty on  
neglecting  
to give  
bond.

ney as shall be due to the United States, upon the said sales, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, which sums he is hereby authorized and directed to retain, out of the produce of each sale made as aforesaid. And a like notice and bond shall be given in like manner, as often as any such license, or special authorities shall have expired and been renewed. And if any person shall, after the said thirtieth day of September next, by virtue or color of any such license, or special authority, as aforesaid, make any sale or sales at auction, without having given bond, as aforesaid, within the time for that purpose prescribed, or without renewing such bond upon the expiration and renewal of any such license, or special authority, he shall forfeit and pay for every such sale by him made, the sum of four hundred dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act, upon the estates, goods or effects so sold,

Supervisors  
to grant li-  
censes.

Exceptions.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several supervisors of the revenue may, within their respective districts, and, upon request of any person or persons desirous thereof, shall grant licenses, without fee or reward, for a term not exceeding one year, at one time, to exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer; and such licenses, upon like request, may and shall, from time to time, renew: *Provided*, That no such license shall be granted or renewed until the person or persons requesting the same, shall have become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the supervisor, of whom such license shall be requested, in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with like condition as is herein before prescribed for persons having licenses

by virtue of some law of a state: *And provided further*, That no such license shall be granted to carry on the said trade or business, in any city, town or country of any state, in respect to which, provision hath been made by any law of such state, for the allowing and regulating of the said trade and business therein.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall have a license from a supervisor of the revenue, continuing in force, shall and may retain, in order to the payment of the duties hereby imposed, all such sum and sums of money, as shall be due and payable upon any estates, goods or effects by him sold at auction as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Persons  
having li-  
censes.

To reserve  
a sum to  
pay duties.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts to be rendered and the duties to be, from time to time, paid as aforesaid, by any auctioneer, shall be rendered and paid to the inspector of the revenue, within whose survey such auctioneer, shall exercise his said trade or business, or to his deputy duly appointed under his hand and seal, and such auctioneer shall make oath or affirmation, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, to the truth of every account, which he shall render before the officer or person, to whom such account shall be rendered, and who is hereby authorized to administer the said oath or affirmation, in default of which, such account shall not be deemed to be duly rendered, according to the condition of the bond of such auctioneer. And to the end that such accounts may be accurately kept and rendered, it is hereby made the duty of every auctioneer to enter, from day to day, as often as any sale shall be made, in a book, or on a paper to be kept by him for that purpose.

Accounts  
and duties  
to whom  
rendered &  
paid.

Duty of  
auctioneers  
as to keep-  
ing ac-  
counts, &c.

the amount and particulars of the respective sales by him made; which book or paper shall, at all reasonable times, upon request made, be submitted for examination to the officer of inspection, within whose survey or division, such auctioneer shall be, on pain of forfeiting, for every refusal to comply with such request, the sum of five hundred dollars.

When supervisor shall deliver up bonds,

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the supervisor, within whose district he shall be, that an auctioneer hath acted agreeably to the condition of the bond which he shall have given, and to the directions of this act, during the time, to which his said bond shall relate, the same having expired; then, and in every such case, the said supervisor shall cause such bond to be delivered up; but in case no such account shall be delivered, as herein-before mentioned, or if it shall appear, that any such account was not truly made, or that the party hath acted in any other respect, contrary to the true intent and meaning of his bond and of this act, it shall be the duty of such supervisor of the revenue, to cause such bond to be prosecuted according to law, and in case of a verdict or judgment against the defendant, he shall afterwards, upon every sale by him of any estates, goods or effects at auction, be liable to all the penalties, which may be incurred by this act, for acting as an auctioneer without license.

or prosecute the same.

Sales of land, &c. becoming void.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any sale at auction of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall be, or become void, by reason of defect of title, the supervisor of the revenue, within whose district such sale shall be, is hereby authorized and required, upon due and sufficient proof of such sale being or



becoming void, for the reason aforesaid, to cause to be remitted the duty or duties thereupon otherwise payable, according to this act.

Duties thereon to be remitted.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every auctioneer, out of the proceeds of the duties, which he shall retain and pay, as aforesaid, shall be allowed a commission of one per centum, upon the amount thereof, for his trouble in and about the same.

Allowance to auctioneers.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby empowered, to make such allowances for compensations to the officers of inspection, employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, and for incidental expenses, as he shall judge reasonable, not exceeding in the whole, two and an half per centum of the total amount of the said duties collected.

President of U. States to make allowance to officers of inspection, under this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely, touching any matter herein before required to be verified by oath or affirmation, he shall suffer the pains and penalties, which by law are prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury; and, if an officer, shall forfeit his office, and be incapable of afterwards holding any office under the United States.

Penalty of swearing falsely, &c.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered, in the name of the United States, or of the supervisor of the revenue, within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint, or information; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and

Fines and penalties how sued for and recovered;

and dispos-  
ed of.

the other moiety thereof to the use of the person, who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover, if other than an officer of inspection, shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred. And where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district-court, within the district, in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had, before any court of the state holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Limitation  
of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force, for the term of two years, and from thence, to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RALPH IZARD, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the ninth, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

**R**ESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the said constitution, viz :

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

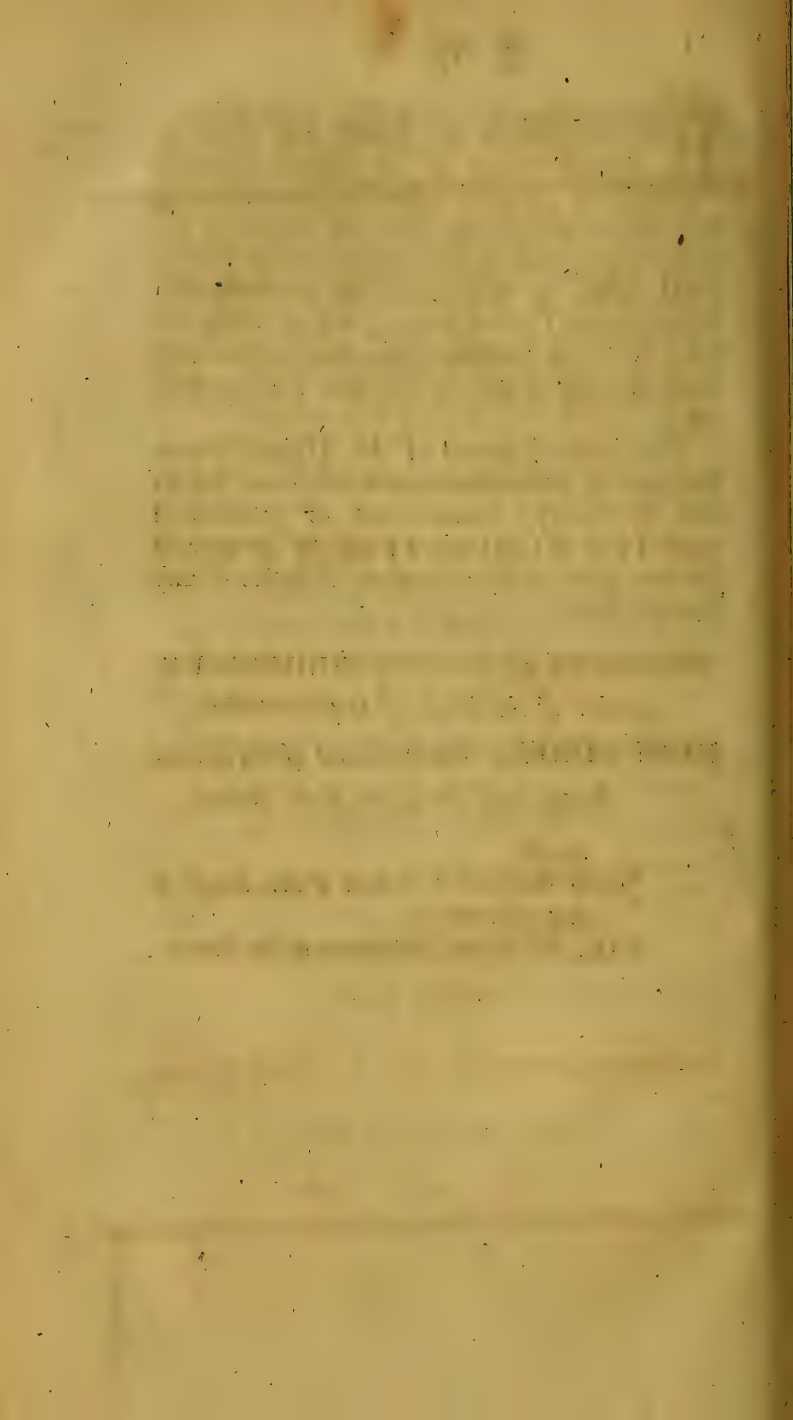
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Attest,

JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*





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A C T S

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

THIRD CONGRESS

OF THE

United States of America,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

In the State of Pennsylvania,

*On Monday the Third of November,*

IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XCIV.

AND OF THE

Independence of the United States,

THE NINETEENTH.

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A. T. C. A.

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# A C T S

OF

## C O N G R E S S.

### CHAPTER LXVI.

*An Act to authorize the President to call out and station a Corps of Militia, in the four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, for a limited Time.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a force, not exceeding two thousand five hundred, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be composed of the militia of the United States, be called forth and stationed in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, if, in the judgment of the President, the same shall be deemed necessary to suppress unlawful combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed: *Provided*, that the term of service of any one quota of the militia, to be called into actual service, pursuant to this act, shall not exceed three months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous.

Certain militia force to be stationed in four western counties of Pennsylvania.

Term of service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is

President  
may direct  
voluntary  
inlistments.

hereby authorized, if, in his judgment, it should be deemed expedient, to direct voluntary inlistments of any of the militia of the United States, in lieu of all, or any part of the force herein authorized to be called forth, for the purposes aforesaid, for a term of service not exceeding thirty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, November the 29th, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXVII.

*An Act extending the Privilege of franking to James White, the Delegate from the Territory of the United States south of the River Ohio; and making Provision for his Compensation.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER LXVIII.

*An Act to amend and explain the twenty-second Section of "the Act establishing the judicial Courts of the United States."*

**W**HEREAS, by the twenty-second section of the act intituled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United



States," it is provided, that "every justice or judge signing a citation on any writ of error, shall take good and sufficient security, that the plaintiff in error shall prosecute his writ to effect, and answer all damages and costs, if he fail to make his plea good." And whereas doubts have arisen as to the extent of the security to be required in certain cases :

*BE it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the security to be required and taken on the signing of a citation on any writ of error, which shall not be a supersedeas and stay execution, shall be only to such an amount, as in the opinion of the justice or judge taking the same, shall be sufficient to answer all such costs, as, upon an affirmance of the judgment or decree, may be adjudged or decreed to the respondent in error.

Security to be taken on signing citation on writ of error, &c.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, December the twelfth, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXIX.

*An Act authorizing a Loan of two million of Dollars.*

Sec. 1. **B***E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That*

President of the United States be empowered to borrow, on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding two million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied to such public purposes, as are authorized by law, and to be repaid out of the duties on impost and tonnage, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Bank of  
United  
States may  
loan said  
sum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States, and the said bank hereby is authorized and empowered to loan the said sum, or any part thereof.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, December the 18th, 1794:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXX.

*An Act to authorize the Officers of the Treasury to audit and pass the Account of the late Edward Blanchard, deceased.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER LXXI.

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the military Establishment for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five ; and for the Expenses of the Militia lately called into the Service of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the pay, subsistence, forage and other expenses attending the militia in their late expedition to the western counties of Pennsylvania, a sum not exceeding one million, one hundred and twenty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and one cent : that is to say ; For the pay, subsistence, and forage of the general staff, eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-four cents : For the pay, subsistence and forage of the militia of New-Jersey, eighty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighteen dollars, and twenty-five cents : For the pay, subsistence and forage of the militia of Pennsylvania, two hundred and ten thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty cents : For the pay, subsistence and forage of the militia of Maryland, fifty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-one cents : For the pay, subsistence and forage of the militia of Virginia, one hundred and seventy-five thousand, and seven dollars and five cents : For the pay and subsistence of artificers and drivers of ordnance, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars : For the pay and subsistence of the cavalry of Virginia, twenty-two thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars, and

Specific appropriations for militia on expedition to western counties of Pennsylvania.

Specific  
appropriations,  
&c.

sixteen cents : For clothing, eighty three thousand, one hundred and forty dollars : For camp-equipage, twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and seventeen dollars : For hospital stores, two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars : For military stores, thirty-four thousand, one hundred dollars : For the quartermaster's and paymaster's departments, three hundred and sixty-three thousand, six hundred dollars : For forage for the cavalry, thirty-three thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

for military  
establishment for  
1795,

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, be appropriated towards defraying the expense of the military establishment, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

out of what  
funds payable.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money aforesaid, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit : First, the balance which may remain unexpended, of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, after satisfying the appropriations made in the present session, for the support of government : Secondly, the surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, thirty-first December, 1794 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER LXXII.

*An Act for the Relief of Peter Covenhoven.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER LXXIII.

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of Government for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenditure of the civil-list of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding four hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine dollars, and fifty-three cents; that is to say:

Specific  
appropriations for  
support of  
government for  
1795.

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months' continuance, one hundred and eighty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For the expenses of firewood, stationary, printing-work and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the

Specific  
appropriations for  
support of  
government for  
1795.

chief-justice, associate judges, district judges and attorney-general, forty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, twelve thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, rent and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Specific appropriations for support of government for 1795.

For expense of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the Register's office (including books for the public stocks) two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury department (except the Treasurer's office) one thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars, and sixty-eight cents.

For expense of firewood and candles in the several offices of the Treasury department (except the Treasurer's office) one thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, eight hundred dollars.

For compensations to the several Loan-Officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

Specific ap-  
propriati-  
ons for sup-  
port of go-  
vernment  
for 1795.

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, rent and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War; one thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars, and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to the accountant to the War department, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant to the War department, six hundred dollars.

For compensations to the following officers of the Mint : The Director, two thousand dollars ; the Treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars ; the Assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the Chief Coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the Engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars ; four clerks, at five hundred dollars each, two thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of laborers in the different branches of refinery, melting and coining at the mint, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of mechanics employed in making and repairing machinery for the Mint, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a new coining press, ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationary, office-furniture, and for other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a house and lot for the mint, and of lumber, bricks and other materials for buildings to be erected, and other necessary improvements to be made, including masons' and carpenters' work, cartage and laborers, one thousand nine hundred dollars.



For compensations to the governors, secretaries and judges of the territory north-west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

Specific appropriations for support of government for 1795.

For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand and seven dollars, and seventy-three cents.

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan children of Colonel John Harding, and to the orphan children of Major Alexander Trueman, by the act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late Major-General Mercer, by the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, there shall be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars; and for making good a deficiency of appropriation for building a light-

For light-houses.

house at Baldhead, there shall be appropriated a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Specific ap-  
propriations  
for miscellaneous  
claims, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for discharging certain miscellaneous claims upon the United States, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding eight thousand and four dollars, and thirteen cents; that is to say: For making good, to the Bank of the United States, loss and insurance on shipments of money for, and on account of the United States, and for loss on silver and gold, received from the Collectors at Wilmington and Edenton, one thousand four hundred and twelve dollars, and ninety-three cents: For paying Joseph Stretch, sole administrator of Joseph Wright, deceased, for modelling a likeness, and cutting two dies, in conformity to a resolution of Congress, of the twenty-fourth of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and thirty-three dollars, and thirty-three cents: For the payment of a balance due to Arthur St. Clair, pursuant to an act of Congress, of the thirty-first of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, one thousand and fifty-seven dollars, and eighty-seven cents: For an allowance to the widow and orphan-children of Robert Forsyth, late marshal of the district of Georgia, pursuant to an act of June the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, two thousand dollars: For defraying the expense of publishing lists of invalid pensioners, in compliance with the resolution of Congress, of the ninth of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, eight hundred dollars: For defraying the expense of sundry expresses to and from the collectors of the revenue, in relation to the embargo, five hun-

dred dollars: For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, other than those on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, and which shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations, herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States. out of what  
fund pay-  
able.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the second, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXXIV.

*An Act to regulate the Pay of the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates of the Militia of the United States, when called into actual Service, and for other Purposes.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the al-

Monthly  
pay of non-  
commis-  
sioned offi-  
cers, &c.

lowance of bounty, clothing and pay to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the infantry, artillery and cavalry of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, shall be at the rate per month, as follows: Each serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant, nine dollars; each drum and fife-major, eight dollars, and thirty-three cents; each serjeant, eight dollars; each corporal, drummer, fife and trumpeter, seven dollars, and thirty-three cents; each farrier, saddler and artificer (included as a private) eight dollars; each gunner, bombardier and private, six dollars, and sixty-six cents.

Certain al-  
lowance to  
the cavalry.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the monthly pay, there shall be allowed to each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of the cavalry, for the use of his horse, arms and accoutrements, and for the risk thereof, except of horses killed in action, forty cents per day; and to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, twenty-five cents per day, in lieu of rations and forage, when they shall provide the same.

Pay when  
to com-  
mence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia shall be called into the actual service of the United States, their pay shall be deemed to commence from the day of their appearing at the places of battalion, regimental or brigade rendezvous; allowing to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private soldier, a day's pay and rations, for every fifteen miles from his home to such place of rendezvous, and the same allowance for travelling home from the place of discharge.

Allowance  
for travel-  
ling.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in



addition to the pay heretofore authorized by law, there shall be allowed and paid to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia lately called forth into the actual service of the United States, on an expedition to Fort-Pitt, such sums as shall, with the pay heretofore by law established, be equal to the allowances respectively provided in the first and second sections of this act. *Provided nevertheless,* That the compensations made by any state, to the militia called forth from such state, shall be deemed to be included in the additional allowance authorized by this act; and such state shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, such sums as they shall have paid, or allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, over and above the pay heretofore allowed by law, and not exceeding the additional allowance granted by this act.

Additional  
pay to the  
militia cal-  
led forth in  
the expedi-  
tion to Fort  
Pitt.

States to be  
reimbursed  
a certain  
sum.

Sec 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States, as provided by the act, intitled, "An act making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," there shall be allowed and paid, from and after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private now in service, or hereafter to be enlisted, the additional pay of one dollar per month, during the terms of their respective enlistments; and to each soldier now in the service of the United States, or discharged therefrom, subsequent to the third day of March last, who shall re-enlist after the first day of January next, an additional bounty of eight dollars,

Additional  
pay of in-  
listed  
troops.

Additional  
bounty on  
re-inlist-  
ment.

making the entire bounty sixteen dollars ;  
and to each person not now in the army of  
the United States, or discharged as above,  
who shall enlist after the said first day of Janu-  
ary next, an additional bounty of six dollars,  
making the entire bounty fourteen dollars :  
but the payment of four dollars of each addi-  
tional bounty hereby granted, shall be defer-  
red, until the soldier enlisting shall join the  
regiment or corps, in which he is to serve.

Part of the  
additional  
bounty to  
be deferred.

Increase of  
rations to  
those em-  
ployed in  
the military  
service of  
the U. S. on  
the western  
frontiers.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That  
to those in the military service of the United  
States, who are, or shall be employed on the  
western frontiers, there shall be allowed, dur-  
ing the time of their being so employed, two  
ounces of flour or bread, and two ounces of  
beef or pork, in addition to each of their ra-  
tions, and half a pint of salt, in addition to  
every hundred of their rations.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the second, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXXV.

*An Act authorizing the Transfer of the Stock  
standing to the Credit of certain States.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of Ameri-  
ca, in Congress assembled, That at any time

within two years from the passing of this act, transfers shall and may be authorized, of so much of the stock standing to the credit of any state, pursuant to the report of the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, and the act passed thereon, intituled, "An act making provision for the payment of the interest on the balances due to certain states, upon a final settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states," to creditors of such state, who were such, prior to the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, as may be necessary to satisfy their respective demands: *Provided*, That no such transfer shall be made but with the consent of the said state and its creditors.

Certain stock standing to the credit of a state to be transferred to its creditors.

*Provided*.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the second, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXVI.

*An Act providing for the Payment of certain Instalments of foreign Debts ; and of the third Instalment due on a Loan made of the Bank of the United States.*

Certain instalments of debt how to be paid.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause any instalments of the foreign debts, which may fall due in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and also the third instalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States, in pursuance of the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank, to be paid out of the proceeds of any foreign loans heretofore made.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the eighth, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXVII.

*An Act for reviving certain Suits and Process which have been discontinued in the District Court of Pennsylvania.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all suits and



process which were pending in the district court of Pennsylvania, which, by law, ought to have been holden on the third Monday of November last, and which were discontinued by the failure to hold the same; and all suits and process which were commenced for the said court, or returnable thereto; and also all suits and process, which were pending in any special court of the said district, and discontinued by failure to hold the adjournment thereof, on the day appointed, at any time since the last day of July last, be, and they are hereby revived; and hereby day is given to all the suits and process aforesaid, in the district court next by law to be holden in the same district; and the same proceedings may be had at the same last-mentioned court, in all the suits and process aforesaid, as by law might have been had at the courts, respectively, in which the same were pending, or to which the same were returnable.

Certain  
suits and  
process re-  
vived in  
the district  
court of  
Pennsylva-  
nia.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the 28th, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXVIII.

*An Act further extending the Time for receiving  
on Loan the domestic Debt of the United States.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER LXXIX.

*An Act for the Remission of the Tonnage-Duties  
on certain French Vessels.*

(PRIVATE.)

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## CHAPTER LXXX.

*An Act to authorize the Settlement of the Claims  
of Samuel Prioleau.*

(PRIVATE.)

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## CHAPTER LXXXI.

*An Act for the Relief of Epaphras Jones and  
others.*

(PRIVATE.)

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## CHAPTER LXXXII.

*An Act supplementary to the several Acts impos-  
ing Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize  
imported into the United States.*

**W**HEREAS difficulties have arisen in ascertaining the duties on certain articles imported into the United States, and further provisions for securing the collection of the impost-duties, are found necessary ;

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the present duties, there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all printing-types, which, after

New duty  
placed on  
specific ar-  
ticles.

the last day of March next, shall be imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, at the rate of ten per cent. and upon all girandoles, at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem; that, after the said last day of March next, the present duties payable upon clayed sugars, shall cease, and there shall be paid upon all white clayed or white powdered sugars, three cents per pound, and upon all other clayed or powdered sugars, one and a half cent per pound; upon Malaga wine, twenty cents; upon burgundy and champaign, forty cents per gallon.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the said last day of March, teas, commonly called imperial, gunpowder or gomee, shall pay the same duties as hyson teas: and where any entire article is, by any law of the United States, made subject to the payment of duties, the parts thereof, when imported separately, shall be subject to the payment of the same rate of duties.

Duty on tea.

Part of an article to pay proportionably to the whole.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the said last day of March, the valuation of all goods, wares and merchandize subject to the payment of duties ad valorem, shall be made upon the actual cost at the place of exportation, including all charges (commissions, out-side packages and insurance only excepted) that the duty on any wines imported into the United States shall not be less than ten cents per gallon, and that bottles, in which any liquor is imported, shall be subject to the payment of the like duty as empty bottles.

Duties ad val. to be estimated at the place of exportation.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties upon all goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, after the said

Duties  
above fifty  
dollars how  
to be paid.

last day of March, (where the sum payable by one person or copartnership, shall amount to more than fifty dollars) shall be payable upon all articles, the produce of the West-Indies (salt excepted) the one-half, in three, and the other half, in six calendar months; and on all goods, wares and merchandize imported from Europe, (wines, salt and teas excepted) one-third in eight months, one-third in ten months, and the remaining third in twelve months, from the time of each respective importation.

Additional  
duty on fo-  
reign ves-  
sels.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in respect to the aforesaid duties, and the duties heretofore imposed on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, there shall be an addition of ten per cent. to the several rates of duties, when imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: except in cases, where such additional duty has been before specially laid on any goods, wares or merchandize imported in such ships or vessels.

Duty how  
to be col-  
lected and  
appropri-  
ated.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be collected in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, and subject to the like appropriations, as goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States are now subject to.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the 29th, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER LXXXIII.

*An Act making further Provision in Cases of Drawbacks.*

**W**HEREAS the allowance of drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, is now limited to such as are exported from districts into which the same are imported, and great loss and inconvenience are experienced from such limitation, and further provision, in respect to goods, wares or merchandize entitled to drawback, is deemed necessary :

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That after the last day of March next, any goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, may be exported from any of the ports at which ships and vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, are admitted to make entry, and entitled to the same drawback of the duties, as goods, wares and merchandize exported from the districts into which they are imported, are now entitled to : *Provided nevertheless,* That such goods, wares and merchandize shall not be entitled to such drawback, unless they shall be accompanied by a certificate from the collector of the district into which they were imported, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the casks or packages, with the names of the master and vessel in which, the time when, and the place from whence they were imported ; and where the articles pay duties by weight or measure, the quantity in each ; and in all cases, the amount of the duties paid or secured thereon.

Drawbacks in other districts than those into which the goods were imported.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in

Manner of  
receiving  
certificate  
to entitle to  
drawback.

order to entitle any person to such certificate, he or they shall make out an entry of all such goods, wares and merchandize, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the casks or packages and their contents, the names of the master and vessel in which, the time when, and the place from which they were imported; the names of the master and vessel in which they are intended to be laden, and the district in the United States to which they are destined; and shall moreover make oath or affirmation to the truth of such entry: which requisites being complied with, and the collector satisfied with the truth thereof, he shall grant such certificate, and such goods, wares and merchandize shall be entered with the collector of the district, into which they shall be brought from the place of their importation, previous to the landing or unlading thereof.

Certain articles may have their packages filled up or changed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the last day of March next, it shall be lawful for the importer or exporter of any liquors in casks, coffee in casks or other packages, or any unrefined sugars, to fill up the casks or packages, out of other casks or packages included in the original importation, or into new casks or packages, in case the original cask or package shall be so injured, as to be rendered unfit for exportation, and under the inspection of the inspector of the port, from which such liquors, coffee or unrefined sugars are intended to be exported.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any goods, wares or merchandize entitled to drawback, shall be entered for exportation, from any other district, than the one into which they were imported, the person intending to export the same, besides producing the certificate herein before directed, shall

make an entry, in like manner, and the goods, wares and merchandize therein expressed, shall undergo the same examination, as is by law required, relative to goods, wares and merchandize entitled to drawback, and intended to be exported from the place of original importation.

Entry and  
examina-  
tion neces-  
sary.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for all goods, wares and merchandize entitled to drawback, which after the last day of March next, shall be exported from the district into which they were originally imported, the exporter or exporters shall be entitled to receive from the collector of such district, a debenture or debentures for the amount of the drawback, to which such goods, wares or merchandize are entitled, payable at the same time or times respectively, on which the duties on the said goods, wares or merchandize shall become due, except the same, or any part thereof has been paid, or shall become payable in less than three months; in which case, such debenture shall be payable in three months: And it shall be the duty of the said collectors to discharge such debentures, at the time they become due, out of any public money in their hands. And where goods, wares and merchandize are exported from any other district, than the one into which they were imported, it shall be the duty of the collector of such district, to grant to the exporter, a certificate expressing that such goods, wares and merchandize were exported from his district, with the marks, numbers and description of the packages and their contents, the name of the vessel on which they were laden, the name of the commander, and the port for which they were cleared out, and the amount of the drawback, to which they

Debenture  
for draw-  
back how  
and when  
to be paid.

When  
goods are  
exported  
from a dis-  
trict, other  
than that  
into which  
they were  
imported,  
certain cer-  
tificate to  
be granted;

which shall  
entitle to  
debenture.

*Proviso.*

No draw-  
back to be  
paid before  
duties are  
received.

Bond to be  
given to  
produce  
certificate  
of exporta-  
tion within  
a limited  
time.

are entitled. And such certificate shall entitle the possessor thereof, to receive from the collector of the district, with whom the duties on the said goods, wares and merchandize were paid or secured, a debenture or debentures for the drawback expressed in the said certificates, payable at the same time, and in like manner, as is herein directed for debentures on goods, wares and merchandize exported from the place of their first importation : *Provided nevertheless*, That the collector aforesaid may refuse to grant such debenture or debentures, in case it shall appear to him, that any error has arisen, or any fraud has been committed ; and in case of such refusal, if the debenture or debentures claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, it shall be his duty to represent the case to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall determine, whether such debenture or debentures shall be granted or not : *And provided always*, That in no case of an exportation by the original importer, shall a drawback be paid, until the duties on the importation thereof shall have been first received.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That before the receipt of any such debenture, in case of exportation from the district of original importation, and in case of exportation from any other district, before the receipt of any such certificate, the person applying for the same shall give bond with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector who is to grant the debenture, or the certificate, as the case may be, in a sum equal to double the amount of the sum, for which such debenture or certificate is granted, conditioned to produce to such collector, like proof and certificates of the delivery of such goods, wares or mer-



chandize, at some place without the United States, as are now required by law for obtaining the drawback on exportation, within one year, in case such goods have been shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years, if to any part of Asia or Africa : *Provided nevertheless*, That when it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector, to whom such certificates are directed to be returned, that such certificates could not be obtained, the exporter or exporters shall be permitted to offer such other testimony, as to the landing or loss of the goods, wares and merchandize, as he may have ; which proof shall be referred to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall have power and authority to admit the same, if he shall deem it satisfactory, and to direct the collector to cancel the bond accordingly.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled, “ An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels,” as extends the credits on bonds given for duties on account of the drawback on goods exported, shall, after the said last day of March next, be repealed : *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any allowance made upon goods, wares and merchandize imported before the said last day of March next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the 29th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXXIV.

*An Act in Addition to the Act, intitled, “An Act to regulate the Pay of the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates of the Militia of the United States, when called into actual Service, and for other Purposes.”*

Augmen-  
tation of  
bounty  
rendered  
more gene-  
ral.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the augmentation of bounty authorized by the fifth section of the act, intitled, “An act to regulate the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the militia of the United States, when called into actual service, and for other purposes,” shall be allowed and paid to such recruits as shall have enlisted after the passing of the said act, or as shall hereafter enlist, in like manner as is by the said act provided in cases of enlistment after the first day of January next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the 29th, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXXV.

*An Act to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization ; and to repeal the Act heretofore passed on that Subject.*

**F**OR carrying into complete effect, the power given by the constitution, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States :

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise :

How an alien may become a citizen.

First. He shall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district or circuit court of some one of the states, or of the territories north-west or south of the river Ohio, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years, at least, before his admission, that it was, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

To express his desire of becoming a citizen, and to renounce his former allegiance.

Secondly. He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided within the United States, five years at least, and within the state or territory, where such court is at the time held, one year at least ; that he will support

To have certain residence.

To support  
constitu-  
tion.

To re-  
nounce for-  
mer allegi-  
ance.

Court to be  
satisfied of  
certain  
things.

To re-  
nounce ti-  
tle.

How an  
alien now  
resident in  
the U S  
shall be-  
come a citi-  
zen.

the constitution of the United States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly. The court admitting such alien, shall be satisfied that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States five years; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Fourthly. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility, in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, in the court to which his application shall be made; which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court.

Sec. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That any alien now residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, may be admitted to become a citizen, on his declaring on oath or affirmation, in some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided, two years at least, within and under the jurisdiction of the same, and one year, at least, within the state or territory where such court is at the time held; that he will support the constitution of the United



States; and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; and, moreover, on its appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that during the said term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and, where the alien applying for admission to citizenship, shall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, on his moreover making in the court, an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he shall be entitled to such admission; all of which proceedings, required in this proviso to be performed in the court, shall be recorded by the clerk thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized, dwelling within the United States, and being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of such naturalization; and the children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, shall be considered as citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons, whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: *Provided also*, That no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great-Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, without the consent of

How children shall obtain citizenship thro' their parents.

the legislature of the state, in which such person was proscribed.

Former act  
repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intituled, “An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization,” passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the 29th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXXXVI.

*An Act to amend the Act, intituled, “An Act making Alterations in the Treasury and War Departments.”*

In case of  
vacancy in  
the depart-  
ments, Pre-  
sident to fill  
them.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in case of vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the department of War, or of any officer of either of the said departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their said respective offices ; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any per-

son or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices, until a successor be appointed, or such vacancy be filled : *Provided*, That no one vacancy shall be supplied, in manner aforesaid, for a longer term than six months.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 13th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXXVII.

*An Act to authorize the Allowance of Drawback on Part of the Cargo of the Ship Enterprize.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

*An Act relative to the Compensations of certain Officers employed in the Collection of the Duties of Impost and Tonnage.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the commissions heretofore by law established, there shall be allowed to the collectors of the duties of impost and tonnage, on all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties aforesaid arising on

Specific al-  
lowance to  
collectors,  
&c.

tonnage, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported after the last day of March next, as follows, to wit :

To the collectors of the districts of Pennsylvania and New-York, three-tenths of one per cent :

To the collector of the district of Boston and Charlestown, and to the collector of the district of Baltimore, five-eighths of one per cent :

To the collectors of the districts of Salem and Norfolk, seven-eighths of one per cent :

To the collectors of the districts of Alexandria, Charleston and Savannah, one per cent :

To the collector of the district of Newburyport, one and a quarter per cent :

To the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Portland, Newport, Providence, New-Haven and Tappahannock, one and a half per cent :

And to the collectors of the districts of Vermont, Champlain, Gloucester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgar-Town, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford, Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, Passamaquoddy, New-London, Fairfield, Sagg-Harbour, Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour, Wilmington in Delaware, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Cedar-Point, George-Town in Maryland, Bermuda Hundred, Hampton, York-Town, Yeocomico, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherrystone, South-Quay, Kentucky, Wilmington in North-Carolina, Newbern, Washington, Cambden, George-Town in South-Carolina, Edenton, Beaufort, Sunbury, Brunswick, Saint-Mary's, and Hardwich, two per cent.



Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March next, in lieu of the annual allowances heretofore established by law, there shall be yearly allowed to the following officers, the sums following, to wit :

Specific allowance to collectors, surveyors, &c.

To the collectors of the districts of Annapolis, Chester, South-Quay, Yeocomico, Wilmington in North-Carolina, Cedar-Point and Washington, the sum of two hundred dollars each :

To the collectors of the districts of York, Passamaquoddy, Oxford, Vienna, Nottingham, Hampton, York-town, Dumfries; Foley-landing, Cherrystone, Beaufort, Saint-Mary's, Brunswick and Hardwich, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each :

To the collector of the district of Perth-Amboy, one hundred and twenty dollars :

To the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Vermont, Champlain, Gloucester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgar-Town, New-Bedford, Biddeford, Penobscot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, Newport, Fairfield, Burlington, Bridgetown, Great Egg-Harbour, Wilmington in Delaware, Snowhill, Kentucky, Bermuda-Hundred, Cambden, Georgetown in South-Carolina, and Sunbury, the sum of one hundred dollars each :

To the collectors of the districts of Marblehead, Bath, Wiscasset, New-Haven and Georgetown in Maryland, the sum of fifty dollars each :

To the naval-officer of the district of Portsmouth, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars :

To the naval-officers of the districts of Newburyport, Salem, Newport, Providence, Wil-

Specific al-  
lowance to  
collectors,  
surveyors,  
&c.

Wilmington in North-Carolina, and Savannah, the sum of one hundred dollars each :

To the surveyor of the port of Salem, two hundred dollars :

To the surveyors of Portsmouth, Newburyport, Bristol, Warren, East-Greenwich, Saint-Mary's, Suffolk, Smithfield, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Wilmington, Beaufort, and Swan'sborough, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each :

To the surveyors of Newport and Providence, one hundred and thirty dollars each :

To the surveyors of Gloucester, Beverly, New-Haven, Middletown, Albany, Hudson, Little Egg-Harbour, and Lewellen'sburg, one hundred and twenty dollars each :

And to the surveyors of Ipswich, Portland, North-Kingston, Pawhatuck, Patuxet, New-London, Stonington, Town-Creek, Bermuda-Hundred, West-Point, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Alexandria, Windfor, Hertford, Plymouth, Skewarky, Murfree'sborough, Bennet's-Creek, Winton, Nixonton, Newbiggen-Creek, Pasquotank-River, Indian-Town, Currituck-Inlet, Savannah and New-Brunswick in New-Jersey, the sum of one hundred dollars each.

Allowance  
to inspec-  
tor; & for  
weighing.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March next, in lieu of the sum heretofore established by law, there shall be paid to each inspector, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding one dollar and sixty-six cents ; and that instead of the sum heretofore established by law, to be paid for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Norfolk, there shall be paid one cent and a half.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March next, it shall be the duty of the several collectors, naval-officers and surveyors, to keep accurate accounts of their official emoluments and expenditures, and the same to transmit, annually, on the last day of December, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who shall annually lay an abstract of the same before Congress.

Collectors,  
naval off-  
cers, & sur-  
veyors to  
keep and  
transmit  
accounts.

[ FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 14th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXXIX.

*An Act supplementary to the Act concerning Invalids.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the right any person now has, or may hereafter acquire, to receive a pension, by virtue of the act passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, intituled, "An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions," be considered to commence at the time of completing his testimony before the district-judge, or commissioners, pursuant to the said act : And nothing shall be allowed to any invalid of the description aforesaid, by way of arrear of pension, an-

Right to  
pension,  
when to  
commence.

No arrears.

Pension  
hereafter to  
continue.

tecedent to the date of his completing his testimony as aforesaid : And the pensions allowed under the said act shall be continued to the respective pensioners, during the continuance of their disability.

Officers to  
return  
commuta-  
tion.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no commissioned officer, who has received commutation of half-pay, shall be paid a pension, as an invalid, until he shall return his commutation into the treasury of the United States ; except where special provision has been made, in particular cases, for allowing pensions on the return only of certain portions of the commutation.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 21st, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XC.

*An Act for the Reimbursement of a Loan authorized by an Act of the last Session of Congress.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

Bank of U.  
S. authori-  
zed to lend.

States of America, in Congress assembled, That the bank of the United States be, and the same is hereby authorized to lend to the United States, the whole, or any part of the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars (remaining un-



applied) in pursuance of the authority granted to borrow one million of dollars, by the act, intituled, “ An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations ; and further to continue in force the act, intituled, “ An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.”

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after reserving such sums as may be sufficient to satisfy prior appropriations, there be further appropriated, in aid of the provision heretofore made, out of the proceeds of the duties which have arisen, or may arise upon carriages for the conveyance of persons ; upon licenses for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail ; upon snuff and refined sugar ; and upon property sold at auction ; which were imposed by acts passed during the last session, and which may be further continued the present session of Congress, or from the proceeds of such duties or revenues as may be established in lieu thereof, a sum sufficient to the reimbursement, before the year one thousand eight hundred and one, of any loan or loans, which have been, or which may hereafter be made, in virtue of the act aforesaid : And that the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged, to make good any deficiency of the said duties.

Surplus to  
certain re-  
venues ap-  
propriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 21st, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XCI.

*An Act authorizing the Erection of a Light-House near the Entrance of George-Town Harbour, in the State of South-Carolina.*

Light-house near the entrance of George-town harbour.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby required to cause to be erected, as soon as may be, a light-house near the entrance of the harbour of George-Town, in the state of South-Carolina, at such place, when ceded to the United States, as shall be most convenient for the navigation thereof; and that a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, be appropriated for the same, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated: And that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, be appropriated, for placing buoys on certain shoals in Cape-Fear-river, below the town of Wilmington in the state of North-Carolina.

Buoys in Cape-Fear-river.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 21st, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XCII.

*An Act to establish the Office of Purveyor of Public Supplies.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the department of the treasury, an officer to be denominated, "Purveyor of Public Supplies," whose duty shall be, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military and naval stores, provisions, clothing, Indian goods, and generally all articles of supply, requisite for the service of the United States, and whose compensation shall be, a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. And all letters to and from the said officer shall be received and conveyed by post free of postage.

Purveyor  
of public  
supplies to  
be appointed.

His duty,  
&c.

Letters  
free.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officer shall not directly or indirectly, be concerned, or interested, in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part, of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself or another, in trust for him, public lands, or any other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state, or of the United States, or take, or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain, for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if he shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall upon conviction, forfeit to the United States, the penalty of three thousand dollars, and may be impri-

His disquali-  
fications.

Penalty.

soned for a term not exceeding five years, and shall be removed from office, and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States.

To give  
bond.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officer shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Comptroller, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his said office; which bond shall be lodged in the office of the Comptroller.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 23d, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XCIII.

*An Act to continue in Force, the Act "for ascertaining the Fees in Admiralty Proceedings in the District Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes."*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER XCIV.

*An Act enabling George Gibbs to obtain a Draw back of Duties on certain exported Wines.*

(PRIVATE.)



## CHAPTER XCV.

*An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States."*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be, and are hereby established, as post-roads, namely : From Pitts-  
Post roads designated.  
 town in the district of Maine, to Wiscasset ; and from Hallowell in the said district, to Norridgeworth : From Dover in New-Hampshire through Berwick, to Waterborough Courthouse, and from thence to Kennebunk : From Portsmouth, through Dover, Rochester and Moultonborough, to Plymouth ; and from Plymouth to Portsmouth, by New-Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham and Durham ; the post to go and return on the said route alternately : From Fishkill by Newburgh and New Windsor to Goshen : From Cooper's Town by Butternut-creek and Oxford Academy to Union-Town : From Piper's on the post-road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem by Alexandria to Pittston in New-Jersey : From Brown'sville in Pennsylvania, to the town of Washington : From Reading, by Sunbury, and the town of Northumberland, to Lewisburg, commonly called Der'stown, on the Susquehannah : From Bethlehem to Wilkesburgh in the county of Luzerne : From York-Town, through Abbot'stown, and Gettysburgh, to Hager'stown in Maryland ; and from Hager'stown, through Williamsport, to Martinsburg in Virginia : From Annapolis ;

Post roads  
designated.

by lower Marlborough, to Calvert Court-house, and from thence to Saint Leonard's creek: From Bladensburg in Maryland through Upper Marlbro to Nottingham and from thence to the town of Benedict: From Belle-Air in Harford county, Maryland, to the Black-horse, on the York and Baltimore road: From Gloucester Court-house, in Virginia, to York-Town: From Powhatan Court-house, to Carter'sville: From Charlottesville, by Warren, Warminsten, New-market, Amherst Court-house, Cabell'sburgh, and Madison to Lynchburg: From Winchester, through Romney, to Moorfields: From Charlotte in North-Carolina, by Lancaster Court-house, to Cambden in South-Carolina; and from Charlotte, to Lincolnton: From Beard'stown in Kentucky, to Nashville in the territory south of the river Ohio.

Certain  
post road  
altered.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That instead of the road from Fayetteville, by Lumberton to Cheraw Court-house, the route of the post shall hereafter be on the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw Court-house: and that the Postmaster-General shall have authority to discontinue the post-road, from Lumberton to Cheraw Court-house, and from Hager'stown to Sharpsburg in Maryland. That if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, an alteration in the post-road from Cumberland in Maryland, to Morgantown in Virginia, and from thence, by Union-Town in Pennsylvania, to Brownsville on the Monongahela, could be made more conducive to the public interest, than the present route, yet so as to afford the same accommodation to the said places, he shall be authorized, with the

Postmaster  
may dis-  
continue  
certain  
roads.

consent of the present contractor for carrying the mail, to make such alteration. May alter others.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President pro tem-*

*pore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 25th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XCVI.

*An Act supplementary to the Act, intituled, " An Act to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels."*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if the master or commander of any ship or vessel, coming into, or arriving at any port or place, within the United States, shall obstruct or hinder, or shall cause any obstruction or hindrance, with such an intent, to any officer of the revenue, in going on board such ship or vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue-laws of the United States, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred, nor less than fifty dollars.

Penalty on  
hindering  
officer of  
the revenue  
from going  
on board a  
vessel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all actions, suits or informations to be brought, where any seizure shall be made, for any

Burden of proof in suit for breach of revenue laws to lie on claimant.

breach of the revenue-laws of the United States, the burthen of proof shall lie on the claimant only, where probable cause is shewn for such prosecution, to be judged of by the court, before whom the prosecution is had.

Special bail to be given in suits for penalties on such breaches.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, in which suits or prosecutions shall be commenced for the recovery of pecuniary penalties prescribed by the laws of the United States, the person or persons, against whom process may be issued, shall be held to special bail, subject to the rules and regulations, which prevail in civil suits, in which special bail is required.

Certain new districts and ports of delivery established.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of May next, there shall be established the following new districts and ports of delivery, to wit : In the state of New-York, a district, to be called the district of Hudson ; which shall include the city of Hudson, and all the waters and shores northward of the said city on Hudson river, and the town of Catskill below the said city ; and the said city of Hudson shall be the sole port of entry for the said district ; to which shall be annexed the towns or landing-places of Catskill, Kinderhook and Albany, as ports of delivery only ; and the collector for the said district shall reside at Hudson, and a surveyor to reside at Hudson, and another at Albany, as is now by law established : In the state of Connecticut, a district, to be called the district of Middletown ; which shall include the several towns and landing-places of Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, Haddam, East-Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East-Hartford, Wind-



for and East-Windsor; of which, Middletown shall be the sole port of entry, and the other towns and landing-places before-named shall be ports of delivery only: and the collector shall reside at Middletown, and there shall be two other surveyors appointed within the said district, one to reside at Hartford, and the other at Saybrook: In the state of Massachusetts, a district, to be called the district of Wal-doborough; and a collector for the district shall reside at Wal-doborough, which shall be the sole port of entry; and to which district shall be annexed the towns of Bristol, Noble-borough, Warren, Thomaston, Cushing and Cambden; also a place, called Ducktrap, as ports of delivery only; and there shall be a surveyor to reside at Thomaston; and all the shores and waters, from the middle of Damara-scotty river to Ducktrap, shall be comprehended within the said district of Wal-doborough. And in the district of Portland and Falmouth, Freeport and Harpswell; and also in the district of Bath, the towns of George-town and Brunswick shall be ports of delivery only: And the collectors to be appointed in conformity with this act, shall each become bound in the sum of four thousand dollars, and each surveyor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, in manner, as is by law provided in like cases. And the same duties, authorities and fees of office, with a similar distribution thereof, shall appertain to those appointments, as are now, in like cases, authorized by law. And the collectors aforesaid shall each receive the same percentage on the amount of all monies by them respectively received for duties, together with the same yearly allowance, as is allowed by law to the collector of the district

Certain  
new dis-  
tricts and  
ports of de-  
livery esta-  
blished.

Collectors  
to give  
bond, &c.

**Surveyors** of Fairfield; and each of the surveyors in the districts aforesaid shall receive the same yearly allowance, as is, or may be allowed, by law, to the surveyor of the district of New-Haven.

**Masters of vessels bound to certain ports, how to conduct themselves.**

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,* That the master or commander of any ship or vessel, bound from a foreign port or place, to the district of Hudson, or to the district of Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point, shall, if bound to the former, first come to, with his ship or vessel, at the city of New-York, and if to the latter, after the last day of September next, at Hampton-road or Sewell's-point, and there make report to the collector of New-York, or of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or to the collector of the port of Hampton, as the case may be, and take on board an inspector of the customs, before he shall proceed to the district of Hudson, or to the district of Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point: And if bound to any port on Connecticut river, shall take an inspector on board, at Saybrook, before proceeding to such port. And if any master or commander shall neglect or refuse to comply with the duty hereby enjoined, or which is enjoined in the third section of the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," he shall forfeit a sum not more than five hundred, and not less than fifty dollars: *Provided however,* That from and after the last day of May next, the restrictions contained in the said third section shall not extend to, and be considered, as affecting, the several ports or places included within the district of Middletown; also the ports of North Yar-

**Penalty.**

**3d section of certain law not to**

mouth, Freeport and Harpswell in the district of Portland and Falmouth, or the ports of George-Town and Brunswick in the district of Bath.

extend to  
certain  
ports.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the district of Hampton for James River shall only extend up to the east side of Chickahomony river : and from thence upwards to Richmond on the north side shall be annexed to the district of Bermuda-Hundred and City-Point ; which district shall extend down James River on the south side to Hood's.

Limits of  
the district  
of Hamp-  
ton for  
James Ri-  
ver.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a seizure, condemnation and sale of goods, wares and merchandize shall hereafter take place, in the United States, and the value thereof shall be less than one hundred dollars, that part of the forfeiture, which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the costs of prosecution.

The part of  
goods for-  
feited be-  
longing to  
U. States,  
applied to  
pay costs, if  
under a  
certain va-  
lue.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of May next, whenever an entry shall be made with the collector of any district, of any merchandize imported into the United States, subject to duties, by any agent, factor or person, other than the bona fide owner or consignee of such merchandize, it shall be the duty of the collector to increase the penalty of the bond to be given for the duties, the sum of one thousand dollars, and to make it a part of the condition of the said bond, that the bona fide owner or consignee of such merchandize shall, on or before the first day of payment stipulated in said bond, deliver to said collector, a full and correct account of the said merchandize imported for

When  
agent enters  
goods, pe-  
nalty of  
bond to be  
increased.

New article in the condition of the bond.

him, or on his account, or consigned to his care, in manner and form, as is now required by law, in respect to an entry, previous to the landing of any merchandize; which account shall be verified, as in the case of an entry, and by a like oath or affirmation, to be taken and subscribed before any judge of the United States, or the judge of any court of record of a state, or before a collector of the customs of some other district. And in case of the payment of the duties, at the time of entry, by any factor or agent, on the goods entered by him, the collector shall take his bond with security, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with condition, that the account, verified by the oath or affirmation of the bona fide owner or consignee, in manner as before directed, shall be delivered to the said collector, within ninety days.

In case duties are paid, security is to be given.

How bonds given for goods on which drawback is payable, shall be discharged.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all bonds, which may be given for any goods, wares or merchandize exported from the United States after the last day of May next, and on which any drawback of duties or allowance shall be payable, in virtue of such exportation, shall and may be discharged, and not otherwise, by producing, within one year from the date thereof, if the exportation be made to any part of Europe or America, or within two years, if made to any part of Asia or Africa, a certificate under the hand of the consignee at the foreign port or place, to whom the said goods, wares or merchandize shall have been addressed, therein particularly setting forth and describing the articles so exported, with their quantities or amount, and declaring that the same have been delivered from on board the vessel, in which they were

Certificate from consignee.



exported, at the said place ; as, also, a certificate under the hand and seal of the consul or agent of the United States residing at the said place, declaring, either that the facts stated in such consignee's certificate are, to his knowledge, true, or that the certificate of such consignee is, in his opinion, deserving of full credit ; which certificate of the consignee and consul or agent, shall, in all cases, as respects the landing or delivery of the said goods, wares or merchandize, be confirmed by the oath of the master and mate, if living, or in case of their death, by the oath or affirmation of the two principal surviving officers of the vessel, in which the exportation shall be made. And in cases where there shall be no consul, or agent of the United States, residing at the said place of delivery, the certificate of the consignee before required, shall be confirmed by the certificate of two reputable American merchants, residing at the said place ; or if there be no such American merchants, then, by the certificate of two reputable foreign merchants, testifying that the facts, stated in such consignee's certificate, are, to their knowledge, true, or that such consignee's certificate is, in their opinion, worthy of full credit : which certificates shall be supported by the oath or affirmation of the master and mate, or other principal officers of the vessel, in the manner before prescribed. And in cases of loss at sea, or by capture, or other unavoidable accident, or when, from the nature of the trade, the proofs and certificates before-mentioned are not, and cannot be produced, the exporter or exporters shall be allowed to adduce, to the collector of the port of exportation, such other proofs, as they may have, and as the na-

Certificate  
from consul

to be confirmed by  
oath of  
capt. &c.

How to  
proceed  
where  
there is no  
consul.

When certificate  
cannot be  
produced,

proofs, &c.  
to be sent  
to the  
comptrol-  
ler.

ture of the case will admit ; which proofs shall, with a stating of all the circumstances attending the transaction, within the knowledge of such collector, be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall, if he be satisfied with the truth and validity thereof, have power to direct the bonds of such exporter or exporters to be cancelled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, February the 26th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XCVII.

*An Act authorizing the Payment of four thousand Dollars for the Use of the Daughters of the late Count de Grasse.*

(PRIVATE.)

## C H A P T E R XCVIII.

*An Act to provide some present Relief to the Officers of Government, and other Citizens, who have suffered in their Property by the Insurgents in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby autho-

rized, to draw out of the treasury of the United States, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, to be applied by him to aid such of the officers of government and other citizens, who have (in consequence of their exertions in support of the laws) sustained losses in their property, by the actual destruction thereof, by the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania, as, in his opinion, stand in need of immediate assistance, to be by them accounted for, in such manner, as may hereafter be directed by law.

3,500 dols.  
appropriated for the  
present relief of cer-  
tain persons.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the  
Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, February the 27th, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XCIX.

*An Act for the Relief of Angus M'Lean.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER C.

*An Act for allowing an additional Compensation to the Judges of the Districts of Rhode-Island and Delaware.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be

200 dols.  
more al-  
lowed to  
the judges  
of R. Island  
and Dela-  
ware dis-  
tricts re-  
spectively.

allowed to the judges of the districts of Rhode-  
Island and Delaware, each, two hundred dol-  
lars yearly, in addition to the compensation  
heretofore allowed, to commence on the first  
day of the present year, and to be paid at the  
treasury of the United States, in quarterly  
payments.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President pro tempore*  
*of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the 27th, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CL.

*An Act to provide for calling forth the Militia  
to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress In-  
surrections, and repel Invasions; and to re-  
peal the Act now in Force for those Purposes.*

In case of  
invasion  
President  
may issue  
orders to  
militia of-  
ficers.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
whenever the United States shall be invaded,  
or be in imminent danger of invasion from  
any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be  
lawful for the President of the United States,  
to call forth such number of the militia of the  
state, or states, most convenient to the place  
of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge  
necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue  
his orders for that purpose, to such officer or



officers of the militia, as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any state, against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such state, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other state or states, as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

In case of insurrection against a state, President may, when applied to by the state-legislature, &c. call out the militia of other states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to call forth the militia of such state, or of any other state or states, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress.

President to call out the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abode, within a limited time.

To issue proclamation.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United

Militia, when in service, to be subject to the articles of war.

Term of  
service not  
to exceed  
3 months,  
&c.

States: And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than three months, after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the battalion to which he belongs:

Penalty on  
not obey-  
ing the  
orders of  
the Presi-  
dent in the  
cases be-  
fore reci-  
ted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases before recited, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court-martial; and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia, for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the said court: And such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned, by a like sentence, on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

Courts-  
martial.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial for the trial of militia shall be composed of militia officers only.

Fines as-  
sessed how to  
be levied.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines to be assessed, as aforesaid, shall be certified by the presiding officer of the court-martial, before whom the same shall be assessed, to the marshal of the district, in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and also to the supervisor of the revenue of the same district, who shall record the said certificate in a book to be kept for that pur-

pose. The said marshal, or his deputy, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs and the manner of proceeding, with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the state, in which the same shall be, in other cases of distress. And where any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found, whereof to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, may commit such delinquent to gaol, during the term, for which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner, as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment, at the suit of the United States, may be committed.

Fines assessed, how to be levied.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals and their deputies shall pay all such fines by them levied, to the supervisor of the revenue, in the district in which they are collected, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting therefrom, five per centum, as a compensation for their trouble; and in case of failure, the same shall be recoverable by action of debt or information, in any court of the United States, of the district in which such fines shall be levied, having cognizance thereof, to be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, in the name of the supervisor of the district, with interest and costs.

Marshal to pay over fines collected.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the several districts, and their deputies, shall have the same powers in executing the laws of the United States, as sheriffs

Marshals of the districts to have the same powers in exe-

cutting the  
laws of U.  
States as  
sheriffs in  
the states.

and their deputies, in the several states, have by law, in executing the laws of the respective states.

Former act  
repealed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intituled, “ An act to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, passed the second day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*  
*Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, February the 28th, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CII.

*An Act to continue in Force, for a limited Time,  
the Acts therein mentioned.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER CIII.

*An Act for the Relief of Robert Barton  
and others.*

(PRIVATE.)



CHAPTER CIV.

*An Act for the Relief of William Seymour.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of his present rate of pension, William Seymour be placed on the pension list, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

William Seymour to have a pension of 20 dollars per month.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*

*Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

CHAPTER CV.

*An Act relative to Cessions of Jurisdiction in Places where Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys and public Piers have been, or may hereafter be erected and fixed.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That where cessions have been, or hereafter may be made, by any state, of the jurisdiction of places, where light-houses, beacons, buoys or public piers have been erected and fixed, or

Cession of jurisdiction of places, for light-houses, &c. with reservation of execution of process sufficient.

may, by law, be provided to be erected or fixed, with reservation, that process, civil and criminal, issuing under the authority of such state, may be executed and served therein, such cessions shall be deemed sufficient, under the laws of the United States providing for the supporting or erecting of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers.

Such reservation to be implied, where not expressly made.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where any state hath made, or shall make a cession of jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid, without reservation, all process, civil and criminal, issuing under the authority of such state, or the United States, may be served and executed within the places, the jurisdiction of which has been so ceded, in the same manner, as if no such cession had been made.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*

*Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CVI.

*An Act relative to the Passing of Coasting-Vessels between Long-Island and Rhode-Island.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That coasting vessels going from Long-Island in the state of New-

York to the state of Rhode-Island, or from the state of Rhode-Island to the said Long-Island, shall have the same privileges as are allowed to vessels under the like circumstances going from a district in one state to a district in the same or an adjoining state.

Privilege of  
coasting be-  
tween R.  
Island and  
Long-  
Island.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President pro  
tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CVII.

*An Act for the Relief of Spencer Man and Frantz  
Jacob Foltz.*

(PRIVATE.)

## CHAPTER CVIII.

*An Act to alter and amend the Act, intituled,  
“ An Act laying certain Duties upon Snuff  
and Refined Sugar.”*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duty of eight cents per pound on snuff, laid by the act of the last session, intituled, “ An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar,” shall cease on the last day of

Duty taken  
off snuff,  
and laid on  
snuff-mills.

March, in the present year, and shall not thenceforth be collected: but in lieu thereof, there shall be levied and collected upon all mills employed in the manufacture of snuff within the United States, the following yearly rates and duties, to wit: For and upon each and every mortar contained in any mill worked by water, and for every pair of millstones employed in the manufacture of snuff, five hundred and sixty dollars: upon every pestle in any mill, other than mills worked by hand, one hundred and forty dollars: upon every pestle in any mill worked by hand, one hundred and twelve dollars: and upon every mill in which snuff is manufactured by stampers and grinders, two thousand two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

How the  
duty is to be  
collected.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid, shall be levied, collected and accounted for, by the same officers, as are provided by the act, intituled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same;" subject to the superintendence and controul of the department of the treasury according to the respective authorities and duties of the officers thereof.

Entry to be  
made under  
a penalty.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who shall be a manufacturer of snuff, on the first day of April, in the present year, shall, within thirty days thereafter, and in each succeeding year, at least thirty days before the first day of April, make a true and exact entry or entries, in writing, at the office of inspection which shall be nearest to the



house or building where he shall carry on the business or trade of manufacturing snuff, therein specifying, truly and particularly, every house or building in which the said manufacture shall be carried on, with the number of mortars in every mill by him owned, occupied or used, and worked by water, and every pair of millstones used or employed in the manufacture of snuff, and every pestle in every mill as aforesaid, distinctly specifying such pestles as are worked by other means than by hand, and also every pestle worked by hand, as also every mill in which snuff is manufactured by stampers and grinders: And every person who shall commence the business or trade of manufacturing snuff, after the said first day of April, shall, at least thirty days before commencing such manufacture, make like entry or entries yearly, in manner as is before directed; and in failure thereof, every such manufacturer shall forfeit and lose every mill, in respect to which such entry shall not be made, with the utensils thereto belonging, and shall also forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Entry to be made under a penalty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be, on the first day of April, in the present year, or at any time thereafter, a manufacturer of snuff within the United States, and who shall have made the entry or entries herein before directed, shall be entitled, on application therefor, in writing, by himself, or his agent or attorney, to the officer of inspection with whom entry shall have been made, to receive a license for each and every mill by him owned, occupied, or used in carrying on the said manufacture of snuff, for the term of one year, which license shall

Licence to be received

on giving  
bond:

be granted without fee or charge, upon the condition of giving a bond or bonds, with one or more sufficient sureties, for the amount of the duty or duties for one year, which, according to this act, ought to be paid for and upon the mill, in respect to which the said license is requested, with condition to pay the same in three equal parts: one-third part at the expiration of nine months, another third part at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining third part, at the expiration of fifteen months from the date of such license: *Provided*, That in lieu of the said bond or bonds, it shall be at the option of the manufacturer to pay the said amount of the said duty immediately, with a deduction or abatement of six per cent.

or making  
payment of  
the duties.

Form of li-  
censes, and  
time from  
which they  
shall bear  
date.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the licenses herein directed to be granted, shall be prepared by the supervisors of the revenue, respectively, pursuant to such forms as shall be prescribed by the treasury department; and when issued, such licenses shall, in respect to all persons who shall be manufacturers of snuff, on the first day of April in the present year, bear date on the said day; and in respect to all persons who shall thereafter commence the said manufacture, such license shall bear date on the first day of the quarter of the year in which the said licenses shall be issued; and the said quarters of the year shall be deemed, and are hereby declared, to commence on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every manufacturer of snuff, to whom a license shall have been granted, so long as he or she shall intend to carry on the business of manufac-

turing snuff, shall yearly, and every year, within the thirty days immediately preceding the expiration of each license, apply for a new license for the next succeeding year, in manner heretofore directed, and in like manner, shall pay or secure the payment of the duties for such year.

New license to be applied for yearly.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if, after the first day of April next, any person shall carry on the business of manufacturing snuff, without a license for that purpose, according to this act, or shall carry on the same at or with any mill other than that mentioned in such license, such manufacturer, so offending, shall forfeit and pay upon every conviction of such offence, treble the yearly amount of the duty hereby charged upon the mill or mills wherein or whereby the said business shall be so carried on. And all duties and penalties imposed by this act, shall attach to, and remain as a lien upon each and every mill in respect to which such duty or penalty shall have accrued, until the same be fully satisfied and paid.

Penalty on manufacturing snuff without license, &c.

Duties and penalties to be a lien upon mills.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all snuff, which, after the last day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be manufactured in the United States, and shall be exported therefrom, under the limitations and provisions hereinafter prescribed, the exporter or exporters thereof shall be entitled to a drawback of six cents per pound: *Provided*, That the quantity exported at any one time by the same person, shall amount to three hundred pounds.

Drawback of six cents on exporting snuff to a certain amount.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of

Exporter to  
make en-  
try,

and oath.

Duty of  
collector  
thereon.

From what  
ports such  
snuff may  
be expor-  
ted.

any snuff, to a drawback thereon, every such person shall, previous to the removal thereof, from the mill or warehouse, where the same may be, make out, in writing, an exact entry, in which shall be specified the outward packages, in which the same is intended to be exported, the name of the manufacturer, and the marks and numbers of each, the quantity of snuff in each package, and the number of bottles, canisters, bladders, or other packages containing the same, the name of the vessel and commander, in which such snuff is intended to be exported; and shall make oath or affirmation to the truth of such entry, that the snuff therein specified was manufactured in the United States, after the last day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and the name or names of the person by whom, and the mill where it was manufactured, and that the same is truly and bona fide intended to be exported out of the United States, and that no part thereof is intended to be reloaded therein. And upon such entry being so made and certified, it shall be the duty of the collector to whom such entry is tendered, to cause the said packages to be examined, and to permit the same to be exported, under the inspection of an officer of the customs, in like manner as is provided for the exportation of other goods, wares, and merchandize entitled to drawback: *Provided*, That no drawback shall be allowed on any snuff, except the same shall be exported from any of the ports, at which ships or vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, are admitted to make entry.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That every exporter of snuff, entitled to drawback



shall enter into bonds, with one or more sureties, in an amount equal to double the amount of the drawback, conditioned, that the same shall not be relanded within the United States; and the master or commander of the ship or vessel in which such snuff is reported to be shipped, shall make oath or affirmation, that the packages specified in the outward entry, are actually laden on board his ship or vessel, and that the same or any part thereof, shall not be relanded in the United States; and upon such oath or affirmation being made, and the other provisions of the act being complied with, the collector, with whom such entry is made, shall grant a debenture or debentures, for the amount of the drawback to which such snuff is entitled, payable in twelve months from the time of granting the same; and such debenture or debentures shall be discharged by the collector granting the same, at the expiration of the term, out of any public money in his hands.

Exporter to  
give bond.

Master of  
vessels to  
make oath.

Debenture  
to be gran-  
ted.

Sec. 11. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That before the payment of any debenture, the person demanding such payment shall produce to the collector, the oath or affirmation of the master and mate of the vessel, (in which the snuff, for which such debenture was granted) declaring that the same was actually landed in some foreign port or place, and was not, or any part thereof, to the best of their knowledge and belief, relanded or brought back to the United States; and the person demanding such payment shall likewise make oath or affirmation, in like manner, that the snuff, for which such debenture was granted, was not, according to his best knowledge and belief, relanded in, or brought back to

Before de-  
benture is  
paid, cer-  
tain oaths  
to be made.

other proof  
to be ad-  
mitted in  
certain  
cases.

the United States : *Provided also*, That in cases of loss at sea, or other unavoidable accident, whereby the oath or affirmation of the captain or mate of the ship or vessel cannot be obtained, it shall be lawful for the comptroller of the Treasury to admit such other proof as to him shall appear satisfactory, under the special circumstances of the case.

Penalty on  
re-landing.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any snuff entered for exportation, with intention to obtain a drawback thereon, shall be relanded or attempted to be relanded within the United States, it shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the ship or vessel from which it shall be unladen, and the vessel or boat in which it shall be put; and the master or commander of the ship or vessel from which the same is unladen, shall moreover forfeit and pay five hundred dollars :

Prosecution  
to be  
commenced  
in twelve  
months,  
&c.

*Provided*, That every prosecution for any such offence, shall be commenced within twelve months from the time when the same was committed, and that the ship, vessel or boat from which any such snuff shall be unladen or landed, shall continue subject to such seizure and forfeiture for twelve months from the time the offence was committed, and no longer.

Collectors  
to keep ac-  
count of  
debentures,  
&c.  
Secretary  
of the  
Treasury  
to lay be-  
fore the  
legislature,  
annually,  
an account  
of the re-  
venue aris-  
ing from  
snuff, &c.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors granting debentures for snuff exported, to keep a separate account thereof, and to specify the mill or mills in which each parcel exported, was manufactured. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause an account to be laid before the legislature, annually, of the produce of the revenue arising from snuff, and of the amount of the drawbacks for which debentures have been granted in each year.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred pursuant to this act, shall be divided and distributed, one-half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half thereof to the use of the person, who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover, or if not an officer of inspection, shall first give information of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any of the said penalties and forfeitures shall have been incurred.

How penalties and forfeitures are to be disposed of.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, who is hereby empowered to make such compensation to the officers of inspection employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, and on refined sugar, and on the duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons, and for incidental expenses, as he shall judge reasonable, not exceeding in the whole five per centum of the total amount of the said duties collected.

President to make compensation to officers of inspection, &c.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March, in the present year, the several clauses and provisions of the act, intituled, "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," so far as the same shall relate to the laying and collecting of duties on snuff manufactured in the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed; except as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on snuff as shall then have accrued, and the payment of drawbacks on snuff exported, and as to the recovery of any penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred, before, and on the said day, but the revenue to arise from the duty on snuff manufactured within the United States shall remain

Former act repealed to a certain extent.

Revenue on snuff to remain charged with former appropriations.

How long  
this act is  
to continue,

charged with the same appropriations as if this act had not passed; and that this act shall continue in force, until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CIX.

*An Act for continuing and regulating the military Establishment of the United States, and for repealing sundry Acts heretofore passed on that Subject.*

(REPEALED.)

## CHAPTER CX.

*An Act making further Provision for the Support of public Credit, and for the Redemption of the public Debt.*

Commis-  
sioners of the  
sinking  
fund may  
borrow,  
&c.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund, and they are hereby empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, or cause to be borrowed, from time to time, such sums,



in anticipation of the revenues appropriated, not exceeding, in one year, one million of dollars, to be reimbursed within a year from the time of each loan, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest which shall annually accrue on the public debt; and for the payment of the interest on any such temporary loan, which shall not exceed six per centum per annum, so much of the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and upon spirits distilled within the United States, and stills, as may be necessary, shall be and are hereby appropriated.

Provision  
for the pay-  
ment of the  
interest on  
such bor-  
rowing.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a loan be opened at the treasury, to the full amount of the present foreign debt, to continue open until the last day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and that the sums, which may be subscribed to the said loan, shall be payable and receivable, by way of exchange, in equal sums of the principal of the said foreign debt; and that any sum, so subscribed and paid, shall bear an interest equal to the rate of interest which is now payable on the principal of such part of the foreign debt, as shall be paid or exchanged therefor, together with an addition of one-half per centum per annum; the said interest to commence on the first day of January next succeeding the time of each subscription, and to be paid quarter-yearly, at the same periods, at which interest is now payable and paid upon the domestic funded debt: *Provided,* That the principal of the said loan may be reimbursed at any time, at the pleasure of the United States.

Loan to be  
opened to  
the full  
amount of  
the foreign  
debt.

How credits shall be given to subscribers.

Certificates

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That credits to the respective subscribers, for the sums by them respectively subscribed to the said loan, shall be entered and given on the books of the treasury in like manner as for the present domestic funded debt; and that certificates therefor, of a tenor conformable with the provisions of this act, signed by the Register of the Treasury, shall issue to the several subscribers, and that the said credits, or stock standing in the names of the said subscribers, respectively, shall be transferable, in like manner, and by the like ways and means, as are provided by the seventh section of the act aforesaid, intitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," touching the credits or stock therein mentioned; and that the interest to be paid upon the stock which shall be constituted by virtue of the said loan, shall be paid at the offices or places, where the credits for the same shall, from time to time, stand or be, subject to the like conditions and restrictions, as are prescribed in and by the eighth section of the act last aforesaid.

Principal, &c. where to be paid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest and principal of all loans, authorized by this act, shall be made payable at the treasury of the United States only, so far as relates to the payment of the principal and interest of the domestic debt.

Certain duties, which shall be set free, appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and upon spirits distilled within the United States, and stills, heretofore appropriated for the interest of the foreign debt, as may be liberated or set free, by subscriptions

to the said loan, together with such further sums of the proceeds of the said duties, as may be necessary, shall be, and they are hereby pledged and appropriated, for the payment of the interest which shall be payable upon the sums subscribed to the said loan, and shall continue so pledged and appropriated, until the principal of the said loan shall be fully reimbursed and redeemed: *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter, change, or in any manner affect, the provisions heretofore made concerning the said foreign debt, according to contract, either during the pendency of the said loan, or after the closing thereof; but every thing shall proceed, touching the said debt, and every part thereof, in the same manner as if this act had never been passed, except as to such holders thereof, as may subscribe to the said loan, and from the time of the commencement thereof in each case, that is, when interest on any sum subscribed shall begin to accrue.

*Proviso.*

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the several and respective duties laid and contained in and by the act, intituled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," passed the seventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, shall, together with the other duties heretofore charged with the payment of interest on the public debt, continue to be levied, collected and paid, until the whole of the capital or principal of the present debt of the United States, and future loans which may be made, pursuant to law, for the exchange, reimbursement or redemption thereof, or of any part thereof, shall be

Certain duties to continue to be collected.

reimbursed or redeemed, and shall be, and hereby are, pledged and appropriated for the payment of interest upon the said debt and loans, until the same shall be so reimbursed or redeemed.

Substituti-  
on of cer-  
tain duties.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the reservation made by the fourth section of the aforesaid act, intitled, “ An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt,” be annulled, and in lieu thereof, that so much of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and upon spirits distilled within the United States, and stills, as may be necessary, be, and hereby are substituted, pledged and appropriated for satisfying the purpose of the said reservation.

Appropri-  
ations  
made to  
certain  
fund.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following appropriations, in addition to those heretofore made, be made to the fund constituted by the seventh section of the act, intitled, “ An act supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States,” passed the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, to be hereafter denominated “ The sinking Fund;” to wit: First, So much of the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported; on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States, and stills, as, together with the monies which now constitute the said fund, and shall accrue to it, by virtue of the provisions herein before made, and by the interest upon each instalment, or part of principal, which shall be reimbursed, will be sufficient, yearly and every year, commencing the first day of January next, to reimburse and pay so much as may rightfully be reimbursed and



paid, of the principal of that part of the debt or stock, which, on the said first day of January next, shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, redeemable by payments on account both of principal and interest, not exceeding, in one year, eight per centum, excluding that which shall stand to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and that which shall stand to the credit of certain states, in consequence of the balances reported in their favour, by the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual states: Secondly; The dividends, which shall be, from time to time, declared on so much of the stock of the bank of the United States, as belongs to the United States (deducting thereout such sums, as will be requisite to pay interest on any part remaining unpaid of the loan of two millions of dollars, had of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act, by which the said bank is incorporated): Thirdly; So much of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States and stills, as with the said dividends, after such deduction, will be sufficient, yearly and every year, to pay the remaining instalments of the principal of the said loan, as they shall become due, and as, together with any monies, which, by virtue of provisions in former acts, and herein before made, shall, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, belong to the said sinking fund, not otherwise specially appropriated; and with the interest on each instalment, or part of principal, which shall, from time to time, be reim-

Appropriations made to certain fund.

Appropriations  
made to  
certain  
fund,

burshed, or paid, of that part of the debt or stock, which, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, shall begin to bear an interest of six per centum per annum, will be sufficient, yearly and every year, commencing on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, to reimburse and pay so much, as may rightfully be reimbursed and paid, of the said principal of the said debt or stock, which shall so begin to bear an interest of six per centum per annum, on the said first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, excluding that which shall stand to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and that which shall stand to the credit of certain states as aforesaid: Fourthly; The net proceeds of the sales of lands belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to the United States, in the western territory thereof: Fifthly; All monies, which shall be received into the treasury, on account of debts due to the United States, by reason of any matter prior to their present constitution: And lastly; All surplusses of the revenues of the United States, which shall remain, at the end of any calendar year, beyond the amount of the appropriations charged upon the said revenues, and which, during the session of Congress next thereafter, shall not be otherwise specially appropriated or reserved by law.

Monies accruing to the sinking fund, to be under the direction & management of the commissioners.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That as well the monies which shall accrue to the said sinking fund, by virtue of the provisions of this act, as those which shall have accrued to the same, by virtue of the provisions of any former act or acts, shall be under the direction and management of the commissioners of the sink-

ing fund, or the officers designated in and by the second section of the act, intituled, "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," passed the twelfth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and their successors in office; and shall be, and continue appropriated to the said fund, until the whole of the present debt of the United States, foreign and domestic, funded and unfunded, including future loans, which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments or parts of principal of the said debt, shall be reimbursed and redeemed; and shall be, and are hereby declared to be vested in the said commissioners, in trust, to be applied, according to the provisions of the aforesaid act of the eighth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of this act, to the reimbursement and redemption of the said debt, including the loans aforesaid, until the same shall be fully reimbursed and redeemed. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, that the monies or funds aforesaid, shall inviolably remain, and be appropriated and vested, as aforesaid, to be applied to the said reimbursement and redemption, in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely effected.

How long  
to be ap-  
propriated.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all reimbursements of the capital, or principal of the public debt, foreign and domestic, shall be made under the superintendence of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who are hereby empowered and required, if necessary, with the approbation of the President of the United States, as any instalments or parts of the said capital or principal become due, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, the sums re-

Reim-  
bursement  
of the capi-  
tal of debt  
to be under  
the super-  
intendence  
of the com-  
missioners,  
who may  
borrow.

What shall  
be a good  
execution  
of the pow-  
er to bor-  
row.

Appropri-  
ation for  
the pay-  
ment of in-  
terest.

quisite for the payment of the said instalments or parts of principal : *Provided*, That any loan which may be made by the said commissioners, shall be liable to reimbursement at the pleasure of the United States ; and that the rate of interest thereupon, shall not exceed six per centum per annum ; and for greater caution, it is hereby declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the said commissioners, with the approbation of the President, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sums to be respectively borrowed, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States ; and to cause the said certificates of stock, to be sold in the market of the United States, or elsewhere : *Provided*, That no such stock be sold under par. And for the payment of interest on any sum or sums which may be so borrowed, either by direct loans, or by the sale of certificates of stock, the interest on the sum or sums which shall be reimbursed by the proceeds thereof (except that upon the funded stock, bearing and to bear an interest of six per centum, redeemable by payments, not exceeding in one year, eight per centum on account both of principal and interest) and so much of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, as may be necessary, shall be, and hereby are pledged and appropriated.

What sums  
the com-  
missioners  
shall pay  
annually.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every



year, at the treasury of the United States, the several and respective sums following, to wit : First ; Such sum and sums, as, according to the right for that purpose reserved, may rightfully be paid for, and towards the reimbursement or redemption of such debt or stock of the United States, as, on the first day of January next, shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, redeemable by payments, not exceeding in one year, eight per centum, on account both of principal and interest, excluding that standing to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and that standing to the credit of certain states, as aforesaid, commencing the said reimbursement or redemption, on the said first day of January next : Secondly ; Such sum and sums as, according to the conditions of the aforesaid loan, had of the bank of the United States, shall be henceforth payable towards the reimbursement thereof, as the same shall respectively accrue : Thirdly ; Such sum and sums, as, according to the right for that purpose reserved, may rightfully be paid for and towards the reimbursement or redemption of such debt or stock of the United States, as, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, shall begin to bear an interest of six per centum per annum, redeemable by payments, not exceeding in one year, eight per centum, on account both of principal and interest, excluding that standing to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and that standing to the credit of certain states, as aforesaid, commencing the said re-

imbursement or redemption, on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two; and also to/cause to be applied all such surplus of the said fund, as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption of the present debt of the United States, foreign and domestic, funded and unfunded, including loans for the reimbursement thereof, by payment or purchase, until the said debt shall be completely reimbursed or redeemed.

Commis-  
sioners not  
to pay more  
for the un-  
funded do-  
mestic debt,  
than the  
market  
price of the  
funded.

Sec. 12. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to vest in the Commissioners of the sinking fund, a right to pay, in the purchase or discharge of the unfunded domestic debt of the United States, a higher rate than the market price or value of the funded debt of the United States: *And provided also*, That if after all the debts and loans aforesaid, now due, and that shall arise under this act, excepting the said debt or stock, bearing an interest of three per cent. shall be fully paid and discharged, any part of the principal of the said debt or stock bearing an interest of three per cent. as aforesaid, shall be unredeemed, the government shall have liberty, if they think proper, to make other and different appropriations of the said funds.

Govern-  
ment may  
make diffe-  
rent appro-  
priations of  
the funds  
in a certain  
event.

Priorities  
in appro-  
priations  
for the pay-  
ment of in-  
terest to  
cease, as to  
certain cre-  
ditors.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all priorities heretofore established in the appropriations by law, for the interest on the debt of the United States, as between the different parts of the said debt, shall, after the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, cease, with regard to all creditors

of the United States, who do not, before the expiration of the said period, signify, in writing, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, their dissent therefrom; and that thenceforth, with the exception only of the debts of such creditors who shall so signify their dissent, the funds or revenues charged with the said appropriations, shall, together, constitute a common or consolidated fund, chargeable indiscriminately, and without priority, with the payment of the said interest.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all certificates, commonly called loan-office certificates, final settlements, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, shall, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, be presented at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of being exchanged for other certificates of equivalent value and tenor, or, at the option of the holders thereof, respectively, to be registered at the said office, and returned; in which case, it shall be the duty of the said Auditor to cause some durable mark or marks to be set on each certificate, which shall ascertain and fix its identity, and whether genuine, or counterfeit, or forged; and every of the said certificates, which shall not be presented at the said office, within the said time, shall be forever after barred or precluded from settlement or allowance.

Certificates  
to be pre-  
sented at  
the treas-  
ury;

or be bar-  
red.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any transfer of stock standing to the credit of a state, shall be made pursuant to the act, intitled, "An act authorizing the transfer of

Condition  
annexed to  
the transfer  
of stock

standing to  
the credit  
of a state.

the stock standing to the credit of certain states," passed the second day of January, in this present year, after the last day of December next, the same shall be upon condition, that it shall be lawful to reimburse, at a subsequent period of reimbursement, so much of the principal of the stock so transferred, as will make the reimbursement thereof, equal in proportion and degree, to that of the same stock transferred previous to the said day.

Sum of money appropriated, but remaining unexpended for a certain time, to be carried to the "surplus fund."

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in regard to any sum which shall have remained unexpended upon any appropriation other than for the payment of interest on the funded debt; for the payment of interest upon, and reimbursement, according to contract, of any loan or loans made on account of the United States; for the purposes of the sinking fund; or for a purpose, in respect to which, a longer duration is specially assigned by law, for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the act of appropriation shall have been passed, such appropriation shall be deemed to have ceased and been determined; and the sum so unexpended shall be carried to an account on the books of the treasury, to be denominated "THE SURPLUS FUND." But no appropriation shall be deemed to have so ceased and been determined, until after the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the object thereof hath been fully satisfied, in which case, it shall be lawful for him to cause to be carried the unexpended residue thereof to the said account of "the surplus fund."



Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the department of the treasury, according to the respective duties of the several officers thereof, shall establish such forms and rules of proceeding, for and touching the execution of this act, as shall be conformable with the provisions thereof.

Duty of the treasurer with regard to the execution of this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all the restrictions and regulations heretofore established by law for regulating the execution of the duties enjoined upon the commissioners of the sinking fund, shall apply to, and be in as full force for the execution of the analogous duties enjoined by this act, as if they were herein particularly repeated and re-enacted : And a particular account of all sales of stock, or of loans by them made, shall be laid before Congress, within fourteen days after their meeting next after the making of any such loan or sale of stock.

Commissioners of the sinking fund, in the execution of this act, to be regulated by analogous provisions of other acts.

They shall lay before Congress accounts of sales of stock or loans made.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case in which power is given by this act to make a loan, it shall be lawful for such loan to be made of the bank of the United States, although the same may exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Loans under this act may be made of the bank of U. States.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons ; and of the act laying duties on licenses for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail ; and of the act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar, and of the act laying duties on property sold at auction, as limits the duration of the said several acts, be, and the same is hereby repealed ;

The limitations of certain acts extended.

and that all the said several acts be, and the same are hereby continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*  
*Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CXI.

*An Act making further Appropriations for the military and naval Establishments, and for the Support of Government.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That including the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made for the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by an act of the present session, there be appropriated for the said military establishment, a sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and twenty-nine cents ; that is to say : For the pay of the legion of the United States, three hundred and four thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars : For the pay of the corps of artillery, fifty-six thousand

Additional  
appropriations for  
the military  
establishment.

eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars : For subsistence of the legion and artillery, three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty cents : For forage and cavalry, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars : For cloathing, one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars : For equipments for the cavalry, seven thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars : For horses for the cavalry, twenty-four thousand dollars : For bounty, five thousand dollars : For the hospital department, twenty thousand dollars : For the ordnance department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents : For the Indian department, eighty thousand dollars : For the quartermaster's department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars : For contingencies of the war department, thirty thousand dollars : For the defensive protection of the frontiers, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars : For the completion of the fortifications, fifty thousand dollars : For additional pay and bounty to the legion and artillery, pursuant to an act of the present session, seventy-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expense of six months pay and subsistence of a detachment of militia under the command of major-general Morgan, pursuant to an act of the present session, there be appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars ; that is to say : For the general staff, four thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars : For major Brooke's battalion, nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars :

Detachment of militia under general Morgan.

For major Lynn's battalion, twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars: For cavalry, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars: For subsistence, twenty-four thousand dollars: For forage for officers and cavalry, eight thousand dollars.

Naval department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the surplus which may remain unexpended of the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents, which was appropriated for the use of the naval department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, by an act passed the ninth day of June last, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the said naval department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Military pensions, & contingent purposes of government.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated the several sums following, to wit: For the payment of military pensions, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, eighty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and four cents; and a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the contingent purposes of government, subject to the disposition of the President of the United States.

Out of what funds these appropriations are payable.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit: First, the surplus of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and which will accrue during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: Secondly, the sur-



plus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: and thirdly, the surplus which shall remain unexpended of the monies appropriated to the use of the war-department for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be empowered to borrow, on behalf of the United States, of the bank of the United States, which is hereby authorized to lend the same, or of any other body or bodies politic, person or persons, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole, the sums herein appropriated, and to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, and to be reimbursed as well interest as principal out of the funds aforesaid.

President may borrow to the amount of these appropriations.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CXII.

*An Act supplementary to the Act, intituled, "An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States."*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That for the

Additional  
officer of  
the mint by  
the name of  
the melter  
and refiner.

better conducting of the business of the mint of the United States, there shall be an additional officer appointed therein, by the name of the melter and refiner, whose duty shall be to take charge of all copper, and silver or gold bullion, delivered out by the treasurer of the mint after it has been assayed, agreeably to the rules and customs of the mint already directed and established, or which may hereafter be directed and established, by the accounting officers of the treasury, and to reduce the same into bars or ingots fit for the rolling mills, and then to deliver them to the coiner or treasurer, as the director shall judge expedient; and to do and perform all other duties belonging to the office of a melter and refiner, or which shall be ordered by the director of the mint.

His duty.

To take  
oath and  
give security.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the melter and refiner of the said mint, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his said office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof. And also shall become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of six thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the several duties of his office.

His compensation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to the said melter and refiner of the mint, as a compensation for his services, the yearly salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That

the director of the mint be, and hereby is authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to employ such person as he may judge suitable to discharge the duties of the melter and refiner, until a melter and refiner shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate.

President  
may make  
temporary  
appoint-  
ment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the mint shall, and he is hereby directed, to retain two cents per ounce from every deposit of silver bullion below the standard of the United States, which hereafter shall be made for the purpose of refining and coining; and four cents per ounce from every deposit of gold bullion made as aforesaid, below the standard of the United States, unless the same shall be so far below the standard as to require the operation of the test; in which case, the treasurer shall retain six cents per ounce, which sum so retained shall be accounted for by the said treasurer with the treasury of the United States, as a compensation for melting and refining the same.

Treasurer  
of the mint  
to retain  
part of bul-  
lion depo-  
sited, &c.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the treasurer of the mint shall not be obliged to receive from any person, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of silver bullion, below the standard of the United States, in a smaller quantity than two hundred ounces; nor a like deposit of gold bullion below the said standard, in a smaller quantity than twenty ounces.

Treasurer  
of the mint  
shall not be  
obliged to  
receive cer-  
tain depo-  
sits of bul-  
lion.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the officers of the mint,

Officers of  
the mint  
may give a  
preference  
to bullion  
of the stan-  
dard of the  
U. S.

to give a preference to silver or gold bullion, deposited for coinage, which shall be of the standard of the United States, so far as respects the coinage of the same, although bullion below the standard, and not yet refined, may have been deposited for coinage, previous thereto, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall justify the officers of the mint, or any one of them, in unnecessarily delaying the refining any silver or gold bullion below standard, that may be deposited, as aforesaid.

President  
may reduce  
the weight  
of copper  
coin.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin of the United States: *Provided*, such reduction shall not, in the whole, exceed two pennyweights in each cent, and in the like proportion in a half cent; of which he shall give notice by proclamation, and communicate the same to the then next session of Congress.

Mode of  
distribution  
of cents  
and half  
cents.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the United States, from time to time, as often as he shall receive copper cents and half cents from the Treasurer of the mint, to send them to the bank or branch banks of the United States, in each of the states where such bank is established; and where there is no bank established, then to the collector of the principal town in such state (in the proportion of the number of inhabitants of such state) to be by such bank or collector, paid out to the citizens of the state for cash, in sums not less



than ten dollars value; and that the same be done at the risk and expense of the United States, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the department of the treasury.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*

*Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CXIII.

*An Act for the more effectual Recovery of Debts due from Individuals to the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, to issue a notification to any person who has received monies for which he is accountable to the United States, or to the executor or administrator of such person, if he be deceased, requiring him to render to the Auditor of the Treasury, at such time as he shall think reasonable, according to the circumstances of the case, within twelve months from the date of such notification, all his accounts and vouchers, for the expenditure of the said monies; and in default thereof, suits shall, at the discretion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, be commenced for the same, without further notice: And the

Comptroller may issue notification to debtors, &c.

party sued, as aforesaid, shall be subject to the costs and charges of such suits, whether the ultimate decision shall be in his favor or against him.

Marshals of the districts, to serve such notification.

Auditor to liquidate account & transmit it to the Comptroller, &c.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals of the respective districts be, and are hereby authorized and directed, to serve the said notifications on the parties therein named, by leaving copies thereof at their respective dwellings, or usual places of abode, at least four months, before the time fixed in such notification, for rendering their accounts, as aforesaid, and that the return of the said notifications to the Comptroller's office, with the marshal's certificate thereon, that such service has been made, be deemed legal evidence in the district or circuit courts, of the proceedings, and for the recovery of costs and charges. And that in cases, where accounts shall be rendered to the Auditor of the Treasury, within the time limited in the notifications aforesaid, he shall immediately proceed to liquidate the credits to be passed for the said accounts, and report the same to the Comptroller, with a particular list of any claims which shall have been disallowed by him. And that the Comptroller of the Treasury immediately proceed to the examination of the credits allowed by the Auditor, and if the same be approved by him, that he cause credit therefor to be passed on the public books. And the Comptroller shall also appoint a day, for hearing the claimant on the claims so disallowed by the Auditor, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a list of all such credits aforesaid, as shall have been claimed, and not admitted by the Comptroller, be made out and transmitted to the

marshal of the district, where the claimant resides; and that a copy thereof be served on the claimant, or left at his dwelling, or last usual place of abode, with notice of the time assigned by the Comptroller, for the final hearing, as aforesaid, at least four months before such hearing; of which proceedings, the marshal is hereby directed to transmit an official return to the Comptroller. And in case of an omission or neglect, on the part of the claimant, to assign, in writing, or otherwise, his reasons to the Comptroller, within the time limited, as aforesaid, why the suspended credits should be admitted, all future claims therefor shall be, and are hereby forever barred. But in case the claimant shall, within the time aforesaid, assign in writing, or otherwise, his reasons why the suspended credits should be admitted, the Comptroller shall immediately consider the same, and decide thereon, according to the principles of equity, and the usages of the Treasury department.

How suspended credits are to be finally determined on.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, where the final decision of the Comptroller shall be against the claimant, such determination shall be final and conclusive to all concerned.

Decision of Comptroller conclusive on all concerned.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*  
*Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CXIV.

*An Act to authorize a Grant of Lands to the French Inhabitants of Gallipolis, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to cause to be surveyed in the territory northwest of the Ohio, a tract of land, situate on the northerly bank of the river Ohio, beginning one mile and a half on a straight line above the mouth of Little Sandy, thence down the said river Ohio along the courses thereof eight miles when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from each extremity of the said line so as to include the quantity of twenty-four thousand acres of land to be disposed as herein-after directed.

President  
to cause a  
certain  
tract of  
land to be  
surveyed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be authorized to cause to be ascertained the number of French inhabitants and actual settlers of the town or settlement of Gallipolis, being males above eighteen years of age, or widows who are or shall be within the said town or settlement of Gallipolis on the first day of November next.

To cause  
the French  
inhabitants  
of Gallio-  
polis to be  
enumerated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to issue letters patent, in the name and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting to John Gabriel Gervais, and his heirs, four thousand acres of land, part of the said twenty-four thousand acres, to be located on the northwest bank of the river Ohio, opposite to the

Letters pa-  
tent to be  
issued to  
John G.  
Gervais for  
a tract of  
said land on  
condition.



mouth of the Little Sandy, with condition, in the said letters patent, that if the said John Gabriel Gervais, or his heirs, shall not personally, within three years from the date of the same patent, settle on the same tract of land, and there continue settled for three years next thereafter, the same letters patent shall be void and determine, and the title thereof revert in the United States as if this law had not passed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to cause to be surveyed, laid off and divided, the remaining twenty thousand acres of land, residue of the twenty-four thousand acres, into as many lots or parts as the actual settlers of Galliopolis shall, on the ascertainment aforesaid, amount to, and the same to be designated, marked and numbered on a plat thereof, to be returned to the Secretary of the said territory, together with a certificate of the courses of the said lots, the said lots or parts of the aforesaid tract, to be assigned to the settlers aforesaid by lot. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, to issue letters patent as aforesaid, to the said actual settlers and their heirs, for the said twenty thousand acres, to be held by them in severalty in lots to be designated and described by their numbers on the plat aforesaid, with condition, in the same letters patent, that if one or more of the said grantees, his or her heirs or assigns, shall not, within five years from the date of the same letters, make, or cause and procure to be made, an actual settlement on the lot or lots assigned to him, her or them, and the same continue for five years thereafter, that then the said letters pa-

Remainder  
to be dis-  
tributed a-  
mong the  
actual set-  
tlers of  
Galliopo-  
lis.

Patents to  
issue,

on condi-  
tion.

tent, so far as concerns the said lot or lots not settled and continued to be settled as aforesaid, shall cease and determine, and the title thereof shall revert in the United States, in the same manner as if this law had not passed.

Settlers' claims against contractors not to be impaired.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be taken or considered in any manner to impair or affect the claims of the said settlers against any person or persons for or by reason of any contracts heretofore made by them, but that the same contracts shall be and remain in the same state as if this law had not passed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R CXV.

*An Act for the more general Promulgation of the Laws of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States, the Secretary for the department of State shall, after the end of the next session of Congress, cause to be printed and collated at the public expense, a complete edition of the laws of the United

Secretary of State to cause an edition of the laws, &c. to be printed.

States, comprising the constitution of the United States, the public acts then in force, and the treaties, together with an index to the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That four thousand five hundred copies of the said edition shall be divided by the said Secretary, among the respective states, and the territories north-west and south of the river Ohio, according to the rule for apportioning representatives; and that the proportion of each state or territory shall be transmitted by the said Secretary to the governor or supreme executive magistrate thereof, to be deposited in such fixed and convenient place in each county, or other subordinate civil division of such state, or territory, as the executive or legislature thereof shall deem most conducive to the general information of the people: and that five hundred copies of the said edition be reserved for the future disposition of Congress.

A certain number of copies to be distributed among the states.

Some to be reserved.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the acts passed at each succeeding session of Congress, including future treaties, shall be printed and distributed, in like manner and proportion.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the*  
*Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CXVI.

*An Act making Provision for the Purposes of Trade with the Indians.*

Goods to  
be purcha-  
sed for sup-  
plying the  
Indians.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to the purchase of goods for supplying the Indians within the limits of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and that the sale of such goods be made under the direction of the President of the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

HENRY TAZEWELL, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1795 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER CXVII.]

*An Act to regulate the Compensation of Clerks.*

(EXPIRED.)

## CHAPTER CXVIII.

*An Act authorizing the Exportation of Arms, Cannon, and military Stores in certain Cases.*

(EXPIRED.)



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A C T S  
PASSED AT  
THE FIRST SESSION  
OF THE  
FOURTH CONGRESS  
OF THE  
United States of America,  
BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA;  
In the State of Pennsylvania,  
*On Monday the seventh of December,*  
IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XCV.  
AND OF THE  
Independence of the United States;  
*THE TWENTIETH.*

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# A C T S

O F

## C O N G R E S S.

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### C H A P T E R I.

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of Government, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenditure of the civil-list of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding five hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars, and eighty-five cents; that is to say:

Specific appropriations for support of government, for 1796.

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Specific ap- propriations for support of govern- ment, for \$796. their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months' continuance, one hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

For the expenses of firewood, stationary, printing-work, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the Chief Justice, Associate Judges, District Judges, and Attorney General, forty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of Clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the last-mentioned fund, in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, Clerks and persons employed in that department, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twenty-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.



For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred dollars.

Specific appropriations for support of government, for 1796.

For expense of stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, Clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the Revenue, Clerks and persons employed in his office, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Commissioner, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, Clerks and persons employed in his office, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Register's Office (including books for the public stocks) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, including his salary from the

Specific ap-  
propriations for  
support of  
government, for  
\$796.

time of his appointment to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, three thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents.

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury department (except the Treasurer's office) one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For expense of firewood and candles in the several offices of the Treasury department, (except the Treasurer's office) three thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of certain incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury department in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, beyond the sum which was appropriated, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several Loan Officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of Clerks allowed to several of the loan offices, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by an act of the last session of Congress, ten thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, Clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War (including the rent of the General Post-Office which is

kept under the same roof) one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Accountant to the War Department, Clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Specific appropriations for support of government, for 1796.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Accountant to the War Department, six hundred dollars.

For compensations to the following officers of the Mint : The Director, two thousand dollars ; The Treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars ; The Assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars ; The Chief Coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars ; The Melter and Refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars ; The Engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars ; Three Clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper for the use of the mint, thirteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of laborers in the different branches of refining, melting and coining at the mint, eight thousand dollars.

For the pay of mechanics employed in repairing and making machinery for the mint, three thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For the purchase of ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationary, office-furniture, and for other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For making good deficiencies in the former appropriations for the mint, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and

Specific ap-  
propria-  
tions for  
support of  
govern-  
ment, for  
1796.

ninety-five, eighteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensations to the Governors, Secretaries and Judges of the territory north-west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing, patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars.

Pensions.

For the payment of fundry pensions, granted by the late government, two thousand and seven dollars and seventy-three cents.

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan-children of Colonel John Harding, and to the orphan-children of Major Alexander Trueman, by the act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late Major General Mercer, by the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four hundred dollars.

For sup-  
port of  
light-  
houses, &c.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement, at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six; and to satisfy certain miscellaneous claims, stated



In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the fourteenth of December last, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars, and nine cents, that is to say :

Specific appropriations for support of government, for 1796.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, twenty-four thousand dollars.

To repay David Lenox, late marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, for payments made, with the approbation of the judge of the said district, to sundry persons, for summoning jurors to attend the District Court of Pennsylvania, upon the trial of sundry persons committed for high treason, two hundred and fifty-six dollars, and eighty-eight cents.

For the payment of a balance due to Lewis Pintard, agent for American prisoners in the city of New-York, during the late war, four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents.

For the payment of a balance due to the representatives of Thomas Smith, late commissioner of the loan-office for the state of Pennsylvania, nine thousand and eleven dollars, and ninety-seven cents.

For the payment of a balance due to the representatives of Joseph Clarke, late commissioner of the loan-office for the state of Rhode-Island, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, and three cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, other than those on account of the Civil Department, not otherwise provided for, and which shall have been ascertained and admitted in due

Specific ap-  
propria-  
tions for  
support of  
govern-  
ment, for  
1796.

course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States."

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the fifth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R II.

*An Act further extending the Time for receiving  
on Loan the domestic Debt of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which has not been subscribed, in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, be, and the same is hereby further extended, until the thirty-first day of December next, on the same terms and conditions, as are contained in the act, intituled,

Extension  
of the term  
for receiv-  
ing on loan  
the domest-  
tic debt.

“ An act making provision for the debt of the United States :” *Provided*, That the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the Treasury of the United States. Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful to reimburse so much of the principal of the debt or stock, which may be subscribed, pursuant to this act, as will make the reimbursement thereof equal in proportion and degree, to that of the same stock subscribed antecedent to the present year ; and the said reimbursement shall be made at the expiration of the quarter in which such debt or stock shall be subscribed, and pursuant to the rules and conditions prescribed by the act, intitlèd, “ An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt.” Reimbursement of part of the principal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the creditors of the United States, as have not subscribed, and shall not subscribe to the said loan, shall, nevertheless, receive, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands as have been registered, or as shall be registered at the Treasury, conformably to the directions in the act, intitlèd, “ An Act making provision for the debt of the United States,” equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors. Provision for the payment of interest to non-subscribers.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the nineteenth, 1796.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER III.

*An Act for the Relief of Benjamin Strother.*

Accounts  
of Benjamin  
Strother to be  
settled.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers settle the accounts of lieutenant Benjamin Strother, for supporting a number of recruits, on their march to the army, and allow him a reasonable sum for such expenditures, on his producing satisfactory proof, that he has made such expenditures in the service of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, February the twenty-sixth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER IV.

*An Act for allowing Compensation to the Members of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, and to certain Officers of both Houses.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That at every session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, from and after the third day of



March in the present year, each Senator shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the Senate ; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress : And in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any such session or meeting, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance : *Provided always*, that no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Allowance  
to sena-  
tors.

Proviso.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at each session of Congress, each Representative shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the House of Representatives ; and shall be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress : And in case any Representative shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid : And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a Representative, six dollars for every day he shall attend the House : *Provided always*, That no Representative shall be al-

Allowance  
to Repre-  
sentatives.

**Proviso,** lowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

**Allowance to the chaplains ;**

**to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives,**

**to Clerks ;**

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to each chaplain of Congress at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, during the session of Congress ; to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each, to commence from the time of their respective appointments ; and also a further allowance of two dollars per day to each, during the session of that branch, for which he officiates. And the said Secretary and Clerk shall each be allowed (when the President of the Senate, or Speaker shall deem it necessary) to employ one principal Clerk, who shall be paid three dollars per day, and two engrossing Clerks, who shall be paid two dollars per day, each, during the session, with the like compensation to such Clerks, respectively, while they shall be necessarily employed in the recess.

**to the Serjeant-at-arms.**

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the Serjeant-at-arms, the sum of four dollars per day, during every session of Congress, and while employed on the business of the House.

**How the said compensations shall be certified, &c.**

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,* That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members and officers of the Senate, shall be certified by the President ; and that which shall be due to the members and officers of the House of Representatives, shall be certi-

fied by the Speaker ; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public treasury.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the tenth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER V.

*An Act providing Relief, for a limited Time, in certain Cases of invalid Registers.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby empowered, to allow to such vessels and their cargoes, whose registers have already, or that may, before the close of the present session of Congress, become invalid, by reason of a non-compliance with the terms of the fifth section of the act “ concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,” the same privileges and benefits, they would have been entitled to, if no such invalidity had taken place : *Provided*, it shall appear to him, that such non-compliance did not proceed from wilful negligence or an intention of fraud : *And Provided also*, that a new register shall be obtained, in the manner pre-

Secretary of Treasury to allow certain privileges in cases of invalid registers on certain conditions,

scribed by law, for such vessels respectively, as may now be within the United States, within ninety days from the passing of this act; and for others, within the same time after their first arrival within the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the tenth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER VI.

### *An Act for the Relief of Israel Loring.*

Certain  
drawback  
to be allow-  
ed to Israel  
Loring.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the district of New-York be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within sixty days after the passing of this act, to allow the drawback upon such a quantity of indigo, as was imported into New-York from New-Orleans, on the tenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, by Israel Loring, in the brigantine Diana, Allen Hill, master, and which was, on the nineteenth of August following, entered for exportation on board the brig Lydia, John H. Shackerly, master, for Amsterdam; notwithstanding bonds were not given, and an



oath was not taken, at the time of exportation: *Provided*, That every other requisite has been complied with, relative thereto, which, by law, is required to entitle him to the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the tenth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER VII.

*An Act making a partial Appropriation for the  
Support of the military Establishment, for the  
Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be,  
and the same is hereby appropriated towards  
defraying the expenses of the military estab-  
lishment, for the year one thousand seven  
hundred and ninety-six.

*Appropri-  
ation for  
the expense  
of the mili-  
tary estab-  
lishment.*

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the  
said sum shall be paid and discharged out of  
the funds following, to wit : First, the balance  
which may remain unexpended of the sum

Out of  
what funds  
payable.

of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," after satisfying the appropriations made in the present session, for the support of government : Secondly, The surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March twelfth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER VIII.

*An Act for the Relief of certain Officers and  
Soldiers who have been wounded or disabled  
in the actual Service of the United States.*

Provision  
for persons  
wounded  
or disabled  
in the mili-  
tia, and for  
volunteers  
in the like  
case.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every commissioned, non-commissioned officer, private or musician, who has been wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in actual service, called out by authority of any law of the United States, while he belonged to the militia ; or any volunteer not belonging to the militia, who has been wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in actual

service, as aforesaid, shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as shall be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided*, the rate of compensation for such wounds and disabilities shall never exceed for the highest disabilities, half the monthly pay received by any commissioned officer, at the time of being so wounded or disabled; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, shall never exceed five dollars per month; and that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive only a sum in proportion to the highest disability: *And provided*, that these provisions shall not be construed to extend to any person wounded or disabled, before the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, nor to any person wounded or disabled since that time, who has made application for a pension, under any existing law of the United States, and has been denied, or admitted on the pension list: *And provided*, that all applications herein shall be made within one year after the end of the present session of Congress.

Extent of  
compensation to be  
allowed.

What persons this  
provision  
extends to.

Applica-  
tion to be  
made with-  
in one year  
after the  
end of the  
session.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the 23d, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER IX.

*An Act for the Relief of Joze Roiz Silva.*

J. R. Silva,  
refunded a  
surplus of  
duties, on  
producing  
certain  
proofs.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the district of New-York be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within sixty days after the passing of this act, to receive from Joze Roiz Silva, of the city of New-York, merchant, invoices and other proofs respecting the value of a cargo of wines imported by him into the said district, in or about the month of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the brig Mary, William Hopper, master, from the island of Graciosa; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said collector, that the said cargo, or any part thereof, was subject to a less duty than that charged to, and paid by the said Joze Roiz Silva therefor, then, and in such case, the said collector is hereby required to allow or refund to the said Joze Roiz Silva such excess or sum as shall appear to have been overcharged and paid on the same, in like manner, as if such invoices and proofs had been produced in due time.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the 23d, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER X.

*An Act making certain Provisions in Regard to the circuit Court, for the District of North-Carolina.*

**W**HEREAS, a sufficient quorum of judges did not attend to hold the circuit court, for the district of North-Carolina, for the purpose of doing business in June term, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and no judge attended to hold the said court in November term, in the same year; in consequence whereof, certain provisions are now become necessary and expedient to prevent a failure of justice in the said court:

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful, for the district judge of the state of North-Carolina, to direct the clerk of the said court, to issue such process for the purpose of causing persons to be summoned to serve as jurymen at the said court, at the term to commence the first day of June next, as has been before issued by the clerk of the said court for the like purpose returnable to June term, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; that the persons ordered by the said process to be summoned for the said purpose, shall be ordered to be summoned in the same proportion and from the same counties, as those persons who were ordered to be summoned for the like purpose by process returnable at June term, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: Provided, that it shall appear expedient to the said district judge, that a different time of notice shall be prescribed, than that hitherto prescribed, he may*

District  
Judge of N.  
Carolina  
may order  
certain  
process for  
a jury to  
attend the  
circuit  
court at  
the next  
June term.

Different  
time of no-  
tice may be  
given.

cause such other time of notice to be directed to be given as to him shall appear most conducive to justice, and convenient to the persons to be summoned : and the marshal is hereby directed to execute the said process so to be issued, and the persons who shall be legally summoned to attend as jurymen in consequence thereof, are hereby required to attend the said court, under the like penalties for disobedience as if the said process had been ordered to be issued by the said court in the ordinary method of proceeding : And the marshal and the persons who shall attend as jurymen in virtue of the said process so to be issued, shall be entitled to the like allowances for their services respectively.

No discon-  
tinuance on  
account of  
the court  
not having  
been held.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, which have been commenced in the said court and not finished, shall be proceeded on at the ensuing term, in the same manner and to the same effect, as if the said circuit court had been regularly held for the purpose of business in June and November terms, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and continuances had been regularly entered of all suits and proceedings in either or both of the said terms, in which they were depending, in the usual manner of proceeding, as the case might be.

Process  
tested in  
certain  
terms to be  
neverthe-  
less valid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and other process sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court, according to the accustomed method bearing test in November term, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; Juneterm, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, or November term, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be held and deemed of the same validity and

effect as if the respective terms of June and November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, had been regularly held by a judge or judges competent to do business and continuances in respect to writs or other process returnable to the two last-mentioned terms had been regularly entered.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the 31st, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XI.

*An Act to continue in Force "An Act to ascertain the Fees in admiralty Proceedings in the district Courts of the United States, and for other Purposes."*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled, "An act to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," be, and is hereby, continued in force, for the term of two years from the passing of this act, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

*Continued  
in force 2  
years, &c.*

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the 31st, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XII.

*An Act authorizing the Erection of a Light-House on Baker's Island, in the State of Massachusetts.*

Secretary  
of the  
Treasury  
to provide  
by contract  
for building a light-  
house on  
Baker's  
island.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light-house on Baker's island, near the entrance into the harbour of Salem and Beverly, in the state of Massachusetts, (as soon as a cession of the jurisdiction, to the United States, over the land proper for the purpose, is made by the said state) and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies : And also, to agree for the salaries, or wages, of the person or persons, who may be appointed by the President, for the superintendance and care of the same : And that the President be authorized to make the said appointments : That the number or disposition of the light or lights, in the said light-house, be such, as may tend to distinguish it from others, as far as is practicable : And that six thousand dollars be appropriated for the same, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated.

Appropri-  
ation there-  
for.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the eighth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER XIII.

*An Act for establishing trading Houses with the Indian Tribes.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish trading houses at such posts and places on the western and southern frontiers, or in the Indian country, as he shall judge most convenient for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations, within the limits of the United States.

President  
to establish  
trading  
houses,

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be authorized to appoint an agent for each trading house established, whose duty it shall be, to receive, and dispose of, in trade, with the Indian nations aforementioned, such goods as he shall be directed by the President of the United States to receive and dispose of, as aforesaid, according to the rules and orders which the President shall prescribe; and every such agent shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to execute the trust committed to him; and that he will not, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in any trade, commerce or barter, with any Indian or Indians whatever, but on the public account; and shall also give bond, with sufficient security, in such sum as the President of the United States shall direct, truly and honestly to account for all the money, goods and other property whatever, which shall come into his hands, or for which, in good faith, he ought so to account, and to perform all the duties required of him by this act:

and appoint  
agents for  
them

their duties,

and oath.

To give  
bond.

Accounts  
to be made  
up half-  
yearly.

And his accounts shall be made up, half-yearly, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Agents,  
clerks, &c.  
not to carry  
on trade  
but on ac-  
count of  
the United  
States, nor  
take other  
emolument  
than such  
as is provid-  
ed by this  
act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the agents, their clerks, or other persons employed by them, shall not be, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, on their own, or any other than the public account, or take, or apply to his or their own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business or trade, during their agency or employment, other than is provided by this act. And if any such person shall offend against any of the prohibitions aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit to the United States, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall be removed from such agency or employment, and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States: *Provided*, That if any other person, than a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one-half the aforesaid penalty, when received, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

Penalty.

Half of the  
penalty to  
be for the  
use of the  
informers,  
if he is not  
a public  
prosecutor.

Prices of  
goods how  
to be regu-  
lated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the prices of the goods supplied to, and to be paid for by the Indians, shall be regulated in such manner, that the capital-stock furnished by the United States may not be diminished.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby autho-

rized to draw annually from the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to be applied, under his direction, for the purpose of paying the agents and clerks; which agents shall be allowed to draw out of the public supplies, two rations each, and each clerk, one ration per day.

Pay and allowance to agents and clerks.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the allowances to agents and clerks, be and they are hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying on trade and intercourse with the Indian nations, in the manner aforementioned, to be paid out of any monies unappropriated in the Treasury of the United States.

Appropriation for the trade with the Indians.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any agent or agents, their clerks, or other persons employed by them, shall purchase, or receive of any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, a gun or other article commonly used in hunting; any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by Indians, in their intercourse with white people; any article of clothing (excepting skins or furs) he, or they shall, respectively, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name, and to the use of the United States, in any court of law of the United States, or of any particular state having jurisdiction in like cases, or in the supreme or superior courts of the territories of the United States: *Provided*, that no suit shall be commenced except in the state or territory within which the cause of action shall have arisen, or the defendant may reside:

Penalty of agents, clerks, &c. purchasing certain articles from the Indians.

Suit there, for where to be commenced,

Duty herein of superintendants of Indian affairs.

And it shall be the duty of the superintendants of Indian affairs and their deputies, respectively, to whom information of every such offence shall be given, to collect the requisite evidence, if attainable, and to prosecute the offender, without delay.

Limitation of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, and to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the eighteenth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XIV.

*An Act supplementary to an Act, intituled, "An Act to provide a naval Armament."*

President to continue the construction and equipment of three frigates.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to continue the construction and equipment (with all convenient expedition) of two frigates of forty-four, and one of thirty-six guns, any thing in the act, intituled, "An Act to provide a naval armament," to the contrary notwithstanding.



Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sum of six hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents, which, by the act of June the ninth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four was appropriated (to defray the expenses to be incurred pursuant to the act to provide a naval armament) as remains unexpended, as well as the sum of eighty thousand dollars which was appropriated for a provisional equipment of galleys, by the before-recited act, be appropriated for the said purposes.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be sold, such part of the perishable materials as may not be wanted for completing the three frigates, and to cause the surplus of the other materials to be safely kept for the future use of the United States.

Certain materials to be sold

others to be preferred.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the twentieth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XV.

*An Act authorising and directing the Secretary at War, to place certain Persons, therein named, on the Pension-List.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be and he is hereby directed, to place upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, the persons herein-after named, who have been returned, as such, by the judges of the several districts, pursuant to the act of Congress, passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, intituled, "An Act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions," at the rates and proportions annexed to the names of the said persons, respectively; that is to say:

Secretary at War to place certain persons on the list of invalid pensioners at certain rates.

Pensioners and their rates.

Of the District of Maine: Daniel Brawn, a private, two-thirds of a pension; John Knowles, a private, one-third of a pension; Ebenezer Phinney, a private, one-fourth of a pension.

Of the District of New-Hampshire: Jonas Adams, a private, one-third of a pension; Andrew Aiken, a serjeant-major, three-fourths of a pension; Caleb Aldrich, a serjeant, a full pension; Caleb Austin, a private, one-third of a pension; John Barter, a serjeant, half a pension; Archelaus Batchelder, a serjeant, half a pension; Ebenezer Bean, a private, one-third of a pension; Job Briton, a private, one-third of a pension; Ebenezer Carleton, a private, three-fourths of a pension; Levi Chubbock, a sifer, one-fourth of

a pension ; Edward Clark, a serjeant, one-fourth of a pension ; Morrell Coburn, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Richard Colony, a private, half a pension ; Ebenezer Copp, a serjeant, a full pension ; James Crombie, a lieutenant, a full pension ; William Curtiss, a private, half a pension ; Henry Danforth, a private, half a pension ; James Dean, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Lemuel Dean, a private, half a pension ; Thomas Eastman, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Ebenezer Fletcher, a sifer, one-fourth of a pension ; James Ford, a captain, half a pension ; Stephen Fuller, a private, one-third of a pension ; Moses Sweat George, a private, half a pension ; Joshua Gilman, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Windfor Gleason, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Joseph Greely, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Joseph Green, a private, half a pension ; Joshua Haynes, a private, half a pension ; Joseph Hilton, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Nathan Holt, a private, one-fourth of pension ; Jonathan Holten, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Caleb Hunt, a private, half a pension ; Humphrey Hunt, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Charles Huntoon, junior, a private, one-third of a pension ; Zadock Hurd, a private, one-third of a pension ; Ebenezer Jennings, a serjeant, one-fourth of a pension ; Peter Johnson, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Thomas Kimball, a private, one-fifth of a pension ; Abraham Kimball, a private, half a pension ; Benjamin Knight, a serjeant, one-third of a pension ; John Knight, a private, half a pension ; Jonathan Lake, a corporal, half a pension ; John Lapish, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Nathaniel Leavitt,

Pensioners  
and their  
rates.

Pensioners  
and their  
rates.

a corporal, half a pension ; John Lincoln, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Joshua Lovejoy, a serjeant, half a pension ; William Lowell, a serjeant, three-fourths of a pension ; Jonathan Margery, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; James Moore, a private, a full pension ; Samuel Morrell, a private, two-fifths of a pension ; Joseph Moss, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Jotham Nute, a serjeant, half a pension ; Phinehas Parkhurst, a fifer, a full pension ; Amos Pierce, a lieutenant, one-third of a pension ; Silas Pierce, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Joel Porter, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Samuel Potter, a serjeant, half a pension ; Thomas Pratt, a private, half a pension ; Jeremiah Pritchard, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Afa Putney, a serjeant, half a pension ; Charles Rice, a private, half a pension ; John Smith, a serjeant, half a pension ; Samuel Stocker, a private, half a pension ; William Taggart, an ensign, half a pension ; Eliphalet Taylor, a private, one-third of a pension ; Ebenezer Tinkham, a private, one-third of a pension ; John Varnum, a private, half a pension ; Edward Waldo, a lieutenant, two-thirds of a pension ; Weymouth Wallace, a private, half a pension ; Josiah Walton, a private, one-third of a pension ; Jacob Wellman, junior, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Francis Whitcomb, a private, one-third of a pension ; Robert B. Wilkins, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Jonathan Willard, an ensign, one-fourth of a pension ; Seth Wyman, a private, one-fourth of a pension.

Of the District of Massachusetts : Thomas Alexander, a captain, half a pension ; Ephraim Bailey, a private, half a pension ; Robert



Bancroft, a private, one-sixth of a pension ; Pensioners  
 James Batcheldor, a private, one-fourth of a and their  
 pension ; James Campbell, a private, one- rates.  
 fourth of a pension ; Caleb Chadwick, a private,  
 one-fourth of a pension ; Barnabas Chapman, a private,  
 one-third of a pension ; Richard Chase, a private, half a pension ;  
 Joseph Coxe, a serjeant, two-thirds of a pension ; Thomas Crowell, a private, a full pension ;  
 Levi Farnsworth, a private, half a pension ; Benjamin Farnum, a captain, one-third of a pension ;  
 Moses Fitch, a private, one-fifth of a pension ; Frederick Follett, a private, half a pension ;  
 Joseph Frost, a private, one-eighth of a pension ; Uriah Goodwin, a private, one-fourth of a pension ;  
 Joseph Hale, a private, half a pension ; Gamael Handy, a private, two-thirds of a pension ;  
 Peter Hemenway, a private, half a pension ; Jesse Holt, a corporal, one-eighth of a pension ;  
 Job Lane, a private, half a pension ; Ebenezer Learned, a colonel, one-fourth of a pension ;  
 Moses M'Farland, a captain, one-third of a pension ; Hugh Maxwell, a captain, one-eighth of a pension ;  
 John Maynard, a lieutenant, one-tenth of a pension ; Tilley Mead, a private, one-fourth of a pension ;  
 Elisha Munsell, a private, half a pension ; John Nixon, a colonel, one-third of a pension ; Timothy Northam, a private, one-third of a pension ;  
 Joseph Peabody, a private, one-third of a pension ; Amos Pearson, a serjeant, one-fifth of a pension ;  
 Abner Pier, a private, half a pension ; Job Priest, an ensign, one-third of a pension ;  
 Amasa Scott, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Robert Smith, a private, two-thirds of a pension ;  
 Silvanus Snow, a private, one-fourth of a pension ;

Pensioners  
and their  
rates.

vate, one-third of a pension ; Cesar Sprague, a private, half a pension ; Samuel Warner, a private, half a pension ; William Warren, a lieutenant, one-third of a pension ; Samuel Willington, a private, half a pension ; Nahum Wright, a serjeant, one-eighth of a pension.

Of the District of Rhode-Island : Clark Albro, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; John Baggs, junior, a serjeant, one-third of a pension ; Robert Cars, a private, half a pension ; Jonathan Davenport, a private, one-twenty-fourth of a pension : Nathan Jaquays, a private, one-third of a pension ; William Lunt, a private, half a pension ; George Popple, a serjeant, one-eighth of a pension ; Job Snell, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Edward Vose, a serjeant, one-sixth of a pension.

Of the District of Connecticut : Theodore Andrus, a private, a full pension ; Samuel Andrus, a corporal, half a pension ; William Bailey, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Robert Bailey, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Job Bartram, a captain, half a pension ; Francis Baxter, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Enos Blakeely, a private, a full pension ; David Blackman, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Elijah Boardman, a serjeant, three-fourths of a pension ; Jonathan Bowers, a corporal, half a pension ; Aner Bradley, a serjeant, half a pension ; Jedediah Brown, a serjeant, one-fourth of a pension ; Isaac Buel, a private, one-third of a pension ; Oliver Burnham, a serjeant, one-fourth of a pension ; William Burritt, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; John Chappell, a private, one-third of a pension ; Elisha Clark,

a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Jonah Cook, a private, half a pension ; Henry Cone, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Simon Crosby, a private, half a pension ; Prince Denison, a private, half a pension ; Israel Dible, a private, one-third of a pension ; Gershom Dorman, a private, one-third of a pension ; Joseph Dunbar, a corporal, three-fourths of a pension ; Henry Filmore, a private, half a pension ; Samuel French, a private, half a pension ; Burr Gilbert, a corporal, two-thirds of a pension ; David Hall, junior, a serjeant, half a pension ; Nathan Hawley, a corporal, one-third of a pension ; Daniel Hewitt, a serjeant, one-third of a pension ; Isaac Higgins, a private, half a pension ; Thurston Hilliard, a private, one-third of a pension ; Thomas Hobby, a major, half a pension ; John Horsford, a private, one-eighth of a pension ; Benjamin Howd, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Elijah Hoyt, a private, half a pension ; David Hubbel, a private, half a pension ; Enoch Jacobs, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Robert Jeroin, a sifer, one-fourth of a pension ; Aaron Kelsey, a lieutenant, one-fourth of a pension ; Lee Lay, a captain, one-sixth of a pension ; John Ledyard, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; William Leeds, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Naboth Lewis, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Nathaniel Lewis, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; George Lord, a private, half a pension ; Samuel Loomis, a corporal, one-fourth of a pension ; Jeremiah Markham, a serjeant, half a pension ; Allyn Marsh, a corporal, half a pension ; Josiah Merryman, a corporal, two-thirds of a pension ; Stephen Minor, a quarter-gunner, half

Pensioners  
and their  
rates.

Pensioners  
and their  
rates,

a pension ; Justus Munn, a private, half a pension ; Elnathan Norton, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Joseph Otis, a private, half a pension ; Thomas Parmelee, a serjeant, one-eighth of a pension ; Chandler Pardie, a private, seven-eighths of a pension ; Frederick Platt, a private, one-third of a pension ; Daniel Preston, a private, one-third of a pension ; David Ranney, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Solomon Reynolds, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Isaac Richards, a private, one-third of a pension ; Samuel Rossetter, a private, half a pension ; Elijah Royce, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Elihu Sabin, a private, half a pension ; Samuel Sawyer, a private, half a pension ; Nathaniel Scribner, a captain, one-fourth of a pension ; Thomas Shepherd, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Amos Skeel, a private, one-third of a pension ; Heber Smith, a serjeant, half a pension ; Aaron Smith, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Edmund Smith, a private, half a pension ; Josiah Spalding, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Samuel Stillman, a private, half a pension ; Benjamin Sturges, a private, one-sixth of a pension ; Enoch Turner, junior, a private, two-thirds of a pension ; Richard Watrous, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Stephen Wells, a lieutenant, half a pension ; Jonathan Whaley, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Ezra Willcox, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Azel Woodworth, a private, three-fourths of a pension.

Of the District of Vermont : Elijah Barnes, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Elijah Bennett, a private, half a pension ; Gideon Brownson, a major, a full pension ; Thomas



Brush, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Pensioners  
 David Brydia, a private, half a pension ; and their  
 Nathan Burr, a private, half a pension ; rates.  
 James Campbell, a private, half a pension ;  
 Oliver Darling, a private, five-eighths of a  
 pension ; Samuel Eyres, a private, one-fourth  
 of a pension ; Asa Gould, a private, half a  
 pension ; Benjamin Gould, a private, half a  
 pension ; Amasa Grover, a private, one-  
 third of a pension ; William Hazeltine, a  
 private, half a pension ; Jonathan Haynes, a  
 private, two-thirds of a pension ; Zimri Hill,  
 a private, half a pension ; William Hunt, a  
 private, half a pension ; Elijah Knight, a  
 private, one-fourth of a pension ; Ebenezer  
 M'Ilvain, a private, half a pension ; Wil-  
 liam Martin, a private, two-thirds of a pen-  
 sion ; Pliny Pomeroy, a private, four-fifths  
 of a pension ; Moses Saunderson, a private,  
 two-thirds of a pension ; John Stark, a  
 captain, one-fourth of a pension ; Thomas  
 Torrance, a private, half a pension ; Benja-  
 min Tower, a private, two-thirds of a pen-  
 sion ; William Waterman, a private, one-  
 third of a pension ; John Wilson, a serjeant,  
 one-third of a pension.

Of the District of New-York : Thomas  
 Baldwin, a serjeant, half a pension ; Abra-  
 ham Blauvelt, a private, a full pension ;  
 Thomas Brooks, a private, three-fourths of  
 a pension ; Duncan Campbell, a lieutenant,  
 half a pension ; William Champenois, a pri-  
 vate, three-fourths of a pension ; Russell  
 Chappell, a private, half a pension ; Jere-  
 miah Everett, a private, half a pension ;  
 Samuel Miller, a private, a full pension ;  
 Jared Palmer, a serjeant, half a pension ;  
 Stephen Powell, a private, one-sixteenth of

Pensioners  
and their  
rates.

a pension ; John Rogers, a private, half a pension ; William Smith Scudder, a private, half a pension ; James Slater, a private, half a pension ; John Utters, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; John Vaughan, a serjeant, one-fourth of a pension ; Asa Virgil, a private, one-fourth of a pension.

Of the District of New-Jersey : William Crane, a lieutenant, a full pension ; William Oliver, a lieutenant, two-thirds of a pension. Joel Phelps, a private, half a pension ; Samuel Taylor, a corporal, two-thirds of a pension.

Of the District of Pennsylvania : John Cardiffe, a private, a full pension ; Josiah Conckling, a private, half a pension ; William Dewitt, a private, half a pension ; Thomas Eagan, a matross, half a pension ; Jacob Fox, a private, one-third of a pension ; Alexander Garrett, a private, three-fourths of a pension ; Samuel Gilman (alias Gilmore), a private, half a pension ; Adam Godenberger, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; John Haley, a corporal, three-fourths of a pension ; David Hickey, a private, a full pension ; Lawrence Hipple, a private, half a pension ; Nathaniel Hubble, a major, two-thirds of a pension ; Philip Lauer, a serjeant, one-fourth of a pension ; Charles M'Cormick, a private, a full pension ; William M'Hatton, a lieutenant, a full pension ; Michael Orner, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; Griffith Rees, a private, half a pension ; Thomas Richart, a private, a full pension ; Edward Wade, a private, half a pension ; Thadeus Williams, a private, one-fourth of a pension ; John Wright, a serjeant, half a pension.

Of the District of Delaware: Donald M'Donald, a corporal, a full pension.

Pensioners  
and their  
rates.

Of the District of Maryland: John Bean, a private, half a pension; William Ormond, a private, three-fourths of a pension.

Of the District of Virginia: John Bell, a lieutenant, three-fourths of a pension; David Welch, a private, a full pension.

Of the District of Kentucky: James Speed, a lieutenant, a full pension.

Of the District of North-Carolina: John Benton, a private, a full pension; George Bledsoe, a private, a full pension; Thomas Chiles, a captain, two-thirds of a pension; James Christian, a private, half a pension; Robert Harris, a private, a full pension; John Knowles, a private, two-thirds of a pension; James Smith, a private, a full pension.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions allowed by this act, shall be estimated, in manner following; that is to say: A full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered, the one-half of his monthly pay, as by law established: And the proportions less than a full pension shall be the like proportions of half-pay: And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer or private soldier, shall be five dollars per month; and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month:

These pen-  
sions how  
to be esti-  
mated.

*Provided*, That every commissioned officer, who shall, by virtue of this act, be placed on the pension-list, as entitled to a sum less than a full pension, shall receive such pension, only upon compliance with the same rule respecting a return of the commutation, which he may have received, as is provided for, in the case of captain David Cook, by an act of

Return of  
commuta-  
tion.

Congress, passed December the sixteenth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one :

These pen-  
sions how  
to be paid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensioners aforesaid shall be paid in the same manner, as invalid pensioners are paid, who have heretofore been placed on the list of pensioners of the United States, under such restrictions and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the twentieth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XVI.

*An Act in Addition to an Act, intituled, " An  
Act making further Provision for the Support  
of public Credit, and for the Redemption of  
the public Debt."*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the  
sinking fund, and they are hereby required,  
to cause the funded stock of the United States



bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum, to be reimbursed and paid, in manner following, to wit : First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum, upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital ; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such a sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock.

Commis-  
sioners of  
the sinking  
fund to pay  
the funded  
stock bear-  
ing an in-  
terest of 6  
per cent.  
by divi-  
dends;

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of the sinking fund, and they are hereby required, to cause the funded debt of the United States, upon which an interest of six per centum per annum will commence on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, to be reimbursed and paid, in manner following, to wit: First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June, and September, from the year one thousand eight hundred and one, to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, inclusively, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital : Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December, from the year one thou-

The fund-  
ed debt,  
the interest  
of which is  
deferred,  
also by di-  
vidends ;

and eight hundred and one, to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, inclusively, at the rate of three and one-half per centum upon the original capital : and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of such a sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock.

And certain sums of balances of funded debt or stock, standing to the credit of certain states, in like manner.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of the sinking fund, and they are hereby required, to cause to be reimbursed and paid in manner before prescribed, such sum and sums, as, according to the right for that purpose reserved, may rightfully be paid for and towards the reimbursement or redemption of all such balances of the funded debt or stock of the United States, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum, or which will bear a like interest, from and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, as stand to the credit of certain states, in consequence of an act passed on the thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; and with the consent of the said states, such additional sums, as will render the reimbursement of the said balances equal to that made upon the residue of the said stock, at the commencement of the present year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the sums already appropriated to the sinking fund, by the act, intitled, " An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there shall be, and is hereby, in like manner, appropriated to the said fund, such a sum of the duties on goods, wares and mer-

chandize imported on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on spirits distilled in the United States and on stills, as, with the monies, which now constitute the sinking fund, and shall accrue to it, in virtue of the provisions already made by law, and the interest upon the sums which shall be annually reimbursed, will be sufficient, yearly and every year, to reimburse and pay the said balances standing to the credit of certain states, in the manner herein before prescribed and directed.

Appropriation for the payment of said balances standing to the credit of certain states.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund, to appoint a secretary, whose duty it shall be, to record and preserve their proceedings and documents, and to certify copies thereof, when thereunto duly required; and the said secretary shall be allowed a compensation not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, annually, for his services.

The commissioners may appoint a secretary.

His compensation.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the twenty-eighth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XVII.

*An Act making an Appropriation towards defraying the Expenses which may arise in carrying into Effect, the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, made between the United States and the King of Great-Britain.*

Appropriation towards defraying the expenses of carrying the treaty of amity, commerce, &c. between the United States and Great-Britain, into effect.

Limitation of the commissioners' compensation.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That towards defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect, the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, made between the United States and the king of Great-Britain, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding eighty thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, to be paid out of the duties on impost and tonnage, to the end of the present year, not already appropriated : *Provided*, that the compensations to be allowed to any of the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, in pursuance of any article of the said Treaty, shall not exceed, to those who shall serve in Great-Britain, the rate of six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and fifty cents, per annum ; and to those who shall serve in the United States, the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, per annum.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the sixth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER XVIII.

*An Act making an Appropriation for defraying the Expenses which may arise in carrying into Effect, the Treaty made between the United States and the King of Spain.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States and the king of Spain, a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be satisfied from the duties of impost and tonnage, to the end of the present year, not heretofore appropriated: *Provided*, That the compensation to be allowed to any of the Commissioners, to be appointed in pursuance of any article of the said Treaty, shall not exceed the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars, per annum.

Appropriation for the expenses of carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States, and the king of Spain.

Limitation of the commissioners' compensation.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the sixth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XIX.

*An Act making an Appropriation for defraying the Expenses which may arise in carrying into Effect, the Treaty made between the United States, and the Dey and Regency of Algiers.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States, and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the monies arising under the revenue laws of the United States, which have been heretofore passed, not already appropriated to any other purpose, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the amount of twenty-four thousand dollars per annum, be, and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the annuity stipulated in the said treaty, to be paid to the said Dey and Regency of Algiers; and to continue so pledged and appropriated, so long as the said treaty shall be in force.

24,000  
dollars per  
annum ap-  
propriated  
for the pay-  
ment of the  
annuity to  
the Dey  
and Regen-  
cy of Al-  
giers.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the sixth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XX.

*An Act making Appropriations for defraying the Expenses which may arise in carrying into Effect, a Treaty made between the United States and certain Indian Tribes, north-west of the River Ohio.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect, the treaty made between the United States, and the tribes of Indians, called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-river, Weeá, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskias, at Greeneville, on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the monies arising under the revenue laws of the United States, which have been heretofore passed, not already appropriated to any other purpose, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the annuity stipulated in the said treaty, to be paid to the said Indian tribes; that is to say: to the Wyandots, one thousand dollars; to the Delawares, one thousand dollars; to the Shawanoes, one thousand dollars; to the Ottawas, one thousand dollars; to the Chippewas, one thousand dollars; to the Putawatimes, one thousand dollars; to the Miamis, one thousand dollars; to the Eel-river, Weeá, Kickapoo, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes, each five hundred dollars: And to continue so pledged and appropriated, so long as the said treaty shall be in

Appropriation for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect a treaty made between the United States and certain Indian tribes, north-west of the river Ohio.

force : And that a further sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, out of the monies aforesaid, be also appropriated to defray the cost of transportation, and other contingent charges which may arise from the payment of the said annuity, according to the stipulations contained in the said treaty.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the sixth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXI.

*An Act authorizing a Loan for the Use of the  
City of Washington, in the District of Colum-  
bia, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
the Commissioners, under the act, intituled,  
“An Act for establishing the temporary and  
permanent seat of the Government of the  
United States,” be, and they are hereby autho-  
rized, under the direction of the President of  
the United States, to borrow, from time to  
time, such sum or sums of money, as the said  
President shall direct, not exceeding three

Commis-  
sioners of  
the city of  
Washing-  
ton may,  
under the  
direction  
of the Pre-  
sident, bor-  
row certain  
sums.



hundred thousand dollars in the whole, and not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, in any one year, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and reimbursable at any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and three, by instalments, not exceeding one-fifth of the whole sum borrowed, in any one year ; which said loan or loans shall be appropriated and applied by the said Commissioners, in carrying into effect the above-recited act, under the controul of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lots, except those now appropriated to public use in the said city, vested in the Commissioners aforesaid, or in trustees, in any manner, for the use of the United States, now holden and remaining unfold, shall be, and are hereby declared and made chargeable with the re-payment of all and every sum and sums of money, and interest thereupon, which shall be borrowed in pursuance of this act : And, to the end, that the same may be fully and punctually repaid, the said lots, or so many of them as shall be necessary, shall be sold and conveyed, at such times, and in such manner, and on such terms, as the President of the United States, for the time being, shall direct : And the monies arising from the said sales, shall be applied and appropriated, under his direction, to the discharge of the said loans, after first paying the original proprietors, any balances due to them, respectively, according to their several conveyances to the said Commissioners or trustees. And if the product of the sales of all the said lots shall prove inadequate to the payment of the principal and interest of the sums borrowed under this act, then the defi-

Certain  
lots made  
chargeable  
with the  
re-pay-  
ment of  
those loans.

Those lots  
to be sold,  
and the  
monies ap-  
plied to  
discharge  
the loans.

If the product of such sales should be insufficient, then only the United States to pay the deficiency.

ciency shall be paid by the United States, agreeably to the terms of the said loans ; for it is expressly hereby declared and provided, that the United States shall be liable only for the re-payment of the balance of the monies to be borrowed under this act, which shall remain unsatisfied by the sales of all the lots aforesaid, if any such balance shall thereafter happen.

Purchasers of lots to be exempt from incumbrance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs or assigns, from the said Commissioners or trustees, under the direction of the said President, of any of the lots herein before mentioned, after paying the price, and fulfilling the terms stipulated and agreed to be paid and fulfilled, shall have, hold and enjoy the said lot or lots so bought, free, clear and exonerated from the charge and incumbrance hereby laid upon the same.

Commissioners shall render an account of receipts and expenditures, &c. semi-annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall lay it before Congress.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners aforesaid, shall, semi-annually, render to the Secretary of the Treasury, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of all monies intrusted to them, and also, the progress and state of the business, and of the funds under their administration ; and that the said Secretary lay the same before Congress, at every session after the receipt thereof.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the sixth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXII.

*An Act making further Provision relative to the Revenue-Cutters.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May, in the present year, there be allowed, in lieu of the compensation now established, to the master of each revenue-cutter, fifty dollars per month; to each first-mate, thirty-five dollars per month; to each second-mate, thirty dollars per month; to each third-mate, twenty-five dollars per month; and to each mariner, not exceeding twenty dollars per month; to be paid by the collectors of the revenue, who shall be designated for that purpose.

Alteration of the compensation to the officers and mariners of the revenue cutters.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties, fines and forfeitures which may be incurred under the impost-laws of the United State, and recovered in consequence of information given by any officer of a revenue-cutter, shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of, as follows: One-fourth part shall be for the use of the United States, and be paid into the treasury thereof; one-fourth part, for the officers of the customs, to be distributed in the manner now provided, relative to that part of forfeitures they are now entitled to: and the remainder thereof, to the officers of such cutter, to be divided among them, in proportion to their pay.

Forfeitures under the impost-laws, recovered in consequence of information given by officers of the revenue-cutters, how to be disposed of.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he

President  
to cause  
other revenue-cutters  
to be built  
or purchased  
in lieu  
of such as  
become unfit  
for service.

hereby is authorized, to cause other revenue-cutters to be built or purchased, in lieu of such as are or shall, from time to time, become unfit for further service; the expense whereof, as well as all future expenses of building, purchasing or repairing revenue-cutters, shall be paid out of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

Those  
which are  
unfit for  
service to  
be sold.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause such revenue-cutters as shall, from time to time, become unfit for service, to be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Limitation  
of the first  
section.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of this act as fixes the compensation of the officers and men on board the said cutters, shall be, and remain in force, for the term of one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May sixth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER XXIII.

*An Act to continue in Force, for a limited Time, an Act, intituled, " An Act declaring the Consent of Congress to an Act of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the Appointment of a Health-Officer."*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared, to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, intituled, " An act to appoint a health-officer, for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county," so far as to enable the state aforesaid to collect a duty of one cent per ton, on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in the said act intended.

Consent of Congress granted to the act of Maryland for collecting a duty of one cent per ton on vessels coming into Baltimore district from a foreign voyage.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.*

Limitation of the act.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, May the sixth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*An Act to repeal so much of an Act, intituled, "An Act to establish the judicial Courts of the United States," as directs that alternate Sessions of the Circuit-Court for the District of Pennsylvania shall be holden at York-Town; and for other Purposes.*

Circuit court for Pennsylvania district to be holden only at Philadelphia; except when the judges direct it to be holden at York-town.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of the act, intituled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," as directs that alternate sessions of the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, shall be holden at York-town, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that all the sessions of the said circuit court, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be holden at the city of Philadelphia, excepting only, when at any session of the said court, the judges thereof shall direct the next session to be holden at York-town; which they are hereby authorized and empowered to do, whenever it shall appear to them to be necessary.

Returns and continuances to the 11th of next October at York-town changed to the same day at Philadelphia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all such process of the said court, as may have issued before the passing of this act, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings that were continued to the said circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh of October next, in York-town, shall now be returned, and held continued to the same court, on the same day, at Philadelphia. And to the end, that suitors, witnesses and all others concerned, may have

notice of the alteration hereby made, the marshal of the said district of Pennsylvania is hereby required to make the same known, by proclamation, on or before the first day of August next.

Notice thereof to be given by the marshal by proclamation.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the twelfth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXV.

*An Act allowing Compensation for Horses killed in Battle belonging to Officers of the Army of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every officer in the army of the United States, whose duty requires him to be on horseback, in time of action, and whose horse shall be killed in battle, be allowed a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, as a compensation for each horse so killed.

Officers, whose duty requires them to be on horseback, to be paid for horses killed in battle.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the provision contained in this act shall have retrospective operation, so far as the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine : Provided, That no*

Act to be retrospective as far as fourth March, 1789.

Proof to  
be made to  
the Secre-  
tary of  
War within  
a limited  
time,

person shall receive payment for any horse so killed, until he make satisfactory proof to the Secretary at War, that the horse, for which he claims compensation, was actually killed under such circumstances, as to entitle him to this provision, in all cases, which have heretofore taken place, within one year after the end of the present session of Congress; and in all cases which may take place hereafter, within one year after such horse shall have been killed.

How proof  
of the va-  
lue shall be  
made.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the value of such horse shall be, by the affidavit of the quarter-master of the corps, to which the owner may belong, or of two other credible witnesses.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the twelfth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER XXVI.

*An Act declaring the Consent of Congress to a certain Act of the State of Maryland, and to continue an Act declaring the Assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, made and passed at a session begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, intituled, "An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein-mentioned."

Consent of Congress to a certain act of Maryland, empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein-mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intituled, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations," shall be continued, and is hereby declared to be in full force, so far as the same respects the states of Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Part of the act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations continued in force.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be, and continue in force for the term

of three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the twelfth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XXVII.

*An Act authorizing the Erection of a Light-House on Cape-Cod, in the State of Massachusetts.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide, by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light-house on Cape-Cod, in the state of Massachusetts, (as soon as the necessary cession of land for the purpose shall be made by the said state to the United States;) and to furnish the same, with all necessary supplies : And also, to agree for the salaries, or wages of the person, or persons, who may be appointed by the President, for the superintendence and care of the same : And that

A light-house to be erected on Cape Cod.

the number or disposition of the light or lights in the said light-house, be such, as may tend to distinguish it from others, as far as is practicable; and that the light or lights on Gurnet-head, at the entrance of Plymouth harbour, be altered or diminished, if necessary: And that eight thousand dollars be appropriated for the same, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation therefor.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore,*

APPROVED, May the seventeenth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

*An Act to authorize Ebenezer Zane to locate certain Lands in the Territory of the United States, north-west of the River Ohio.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the conditions herein-after mentioned, there shall be granted to Ebenezer Zane, three tracts of land, not exceeding one mile square each, one on the Muskingum river, one on Hockhocking river, and one other on the north bank of Sciota river, and in such situations as shall best promote the utility of a

Three tracts of land to be granted to Ebenezer Zane on certain conditions.

road to be opened by him on the most eligible route between Wheeling and Limestone, to be approved by the President of the United States, or such person as he shall appoint for that purpose : *Provided*, such tracts shall not interfere with any existing claim, location or survey ; nor include any salt-spring, nor the lands on either side of the river Hocking at the falls thereof.

Specifica-  
tion of the  
conditions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the said Zane's procuring, at his own expense, the said tracts to be surveyed in such way and manner as the President of the United States shall approve, and returning into the Treasury of the United States plats thereof, together with warrants granted by the United States, for military land-bounties, to the amount of the number of acres contained in the said three tracts : And also producing satisfactory proof, by the first day of January next, that the aforesaid road is opened, and ferries established upon the rivers aforesaid, for the accommodation of travellers ; and giving security, that such ferries shall be maintained, during the pleasure of Congress, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, to issue letters-patent in the name and under the seal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to the said Zane, and his heirs, the said tracts of land located and surveyed as aforesaid ; which patents shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and recorded in his office : *Provided always*, that the rates of ferriage, at such ferries, shall, from time to time, be ascertained by any two of the judges of the terri-



tory north-west of the river Ohio, or such other authority as shall be appointed for that purpose.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the seventeenth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXIX.

*An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of  
the United States, in the Territory north-west  
of the River Ohio, and above the Mouth of  
Kentucky River.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
a Surveyor-General shall be appointed, whose  
duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number  
of skilful surveyors, as his deputies ; whom  
he shall cause, without delay, to survey and  
mark the unascertained outlines of the lands  
lying north-west of the river Ohio, and above  
the mouth of the river Kentucky, in which the  
titles of the Indian tribes have been extin-  
guished, and to divide the same in the manner  
herein-after directed ; he shall have authority  
to frame regulations and instructions for the  
government of his deputies ; to administer the

A surveyor-  
general to  
be appointed ; his  
power and  
duties.

necessary oaths, upon their appointments; and to remove them for negligence or misconduct in office.

The lands  
how to be  
surveyed,  
laid out, &c.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the part of the said lands, which has not been already conveyed by letters-patent, or divided, in pursuance of an ordinance in Congress, passed on the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, or which has not been heretofore, and, during the present session of Congress, may not be appropriated for satisfying military land-bounties, and for other purposes, shall be divided by north and south lines run according to the true meridian, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships of six miles square, unless where the line of the late Indian purchase, or of tracts of land heretofore surveyed or patented, or the course of navigable rivers may render it impracticable; and then this rule shall be departed from, no further than such particular circumstances may require. The corners of the townships shall be marked with progressive numbers from the beginning; each distance of a mile between the said corners shall be also distinctly marked with marks different from those of the corners. One-half of the said townships, taking them alternately, shall be subdivided into sections, containing, as nearly as may be, six hundred and forty acres each, by running through the same, each way, parallel lines, at the end of every two miles; and by marking a corner, on each of the said lines, at the end of every mile; the sections shall be numbered respectively, beginning with the number one, in the north-east section, and proceeding west and east alternately, through the township with

progressive numbers, till the thirty-sixth be completed. And it shall be the duty of the deputy-surveyors, respectively, to cause to be marked, on a tree near each corner made, as aforesaid, and within the section, the number of such section, and over it, the number of the township, within which such section may be ; - and the said deputies shall carefully note, in their respective field-books, the names of the corner trees marked, and the numbers so made : The fractional parts of townships shall be divided into sections, in manner aforesaid, and the fractions of sections shall be annexed to, and sold with, the adjacent entire sections. All lines shall be plainly marked upon trees, and measured with chains, containing two perches of sixteen feet and one half each, subdivided into twenty-five equal links, and the chain shall be adjusted to a standard to be kept for that purpose. Every surveyor shall note in his field-book, the true situations of all mines, salt licks, salt springs and mill-seats, which shall come to his knowledge ; all water-courses, over which, the line he runs shall pass ; and also the quality of the lands : These field-books shall be returned to the Surveyor-General, who shall therefrom cause a description of the whole lands surveyed, to be made out and transmitted to the officers who may superintend the sales : He shall also cause a fair plat to be made of the townships, and fractional parts of townships, contained in the said lands, describing the subdivisions thereof, and the marks of the corners. This plat shall be recorded in books to be kept for that purpose ; a copy thereof shall be kept open at the Surveyor-General's office, for public information ;

Lands how  
to be laid  
out, &c.

Plat of  
townships  
and frac-  
tional parts  
to be made ;

and other copies sent to the places of the sale, and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Reservations for the future disposal of the U. States.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That a salt-spring lying upon a creek which empties into the Sciota river, on the east side, together with as many contiguous sections as shall be equal to one township, and every other salt-spring, which may be discovered, together with the section of one mile square which includes it, and also four sections at the center of every township, containing each one mile square, shall be reserved, for the future disposal of the United States : But there shall be no reservations, except for salt-springs, in fractional townships, where the fraction is less than three-fourths of a township.

Sections of 640 acres (except reservations) to be sold at vendue, by the Governor or Secretary of the western territory, and the Surveyor-General.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever seven ranges of townships shall have been surveyed below the Great Miami, or between the Sciota river and the Ohio company's purchase, or between the southern boundary of the Connecticut claims and the ranges already laid off, beginning upon the Ohio river and extending westwardly, and the plats thereof made and transmitted, in conformity to the provisions of this act, the said sections of six hundred and forty acres (excluding those hereby reserved) shall be offered for sale, at public vendue, under the direction of the Governor, or Secretary of the western territory, and the Surveyor-General ; such of them as lie below the Great Miami shall be sold at Cincinnati ; those of them which lie between the Sciota and the Ohio company's purchase, at Pittsburgh ; and those between the Connecticut claim and the seven ranges, at Pittsburgh. And the townships remaining undivided shall be offered for sale, in the same manner, at the



seat of government of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of one quarter of a township lying at the corners thereof, excluding the four central sections, and the other reservations before mentioned : *Provided always*, that no part of the lands directed by this act to be offered for sale, shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre.

Undivided townships to be sold in like manner by the Secretary of the Treasury. No part of the lands to be sold for less than 2 dollars per acre.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after receiving the aforesaid plats, shall forthwith give notice, in one newspaper in each of the United States, and of the territories north-west and south of the river Ohio, of the times of sale ; which shall, in no case, be less than two months from the date of the notice ; and the sales at the different places shall not commence, within less than one month of each other : And when the Governor of the western territory, or Secretary of the Treasury, shall find it necessary to adjourn, or suspend the sales under their direction, respectively, for more than three days, at any one time, notice shall be given in the public newspapers, of such suspension, and at what time the sales will re-commence.

Secretary of Treasury to give notice of the times of sale, &c.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passing of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in the manner herein before directed, advertise for sale, the lands remaining unsold in the seven ranges of townships, which were surveyed, in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, including the lands drawn for the army, by the late Secretary of War, and also those heretofore sold, but not paid for ; the townships which by the said ordinance, are di-

Certain other lands to be sold.

rected to be sold entire, shall be offered for sale, at public vendue in Philadelphia, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in quarter townships, reserving the four center sections, according to the directions of this act. The townships, which, by the said ordinance, are directed to be sold in sections, shall be offered for sale at public vendue, in Pittsburgh, under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the western territory, and such person, as the President may specially appoint for that purpose by sections of one mile square each, reserving the four center sections, as aforesaid; and all fractional townships shall also be sold in sections, at Pittsburgh, in the manner, and under the regulations provided by this act, for the sale of fractional townships: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act shall authorize the sale of those lots, which have been heretofore reserved in the townships already sold.

Mode of  
payment,  
and of ob-  
taining a  
patent, &c.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the highest bidder for any tract of land, sold by virtue of this act, shall deposit, at the time of sale, one-twentieth part of the amount of the purchase-money; to be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, is not paid within thirty days, to the Treasurer of the United States, or to such person as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to attend the places of sale for that purpose; and upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money, within thirty days, the purchaser shall have one year's credit for the residue; and shall receive from the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Governor of the western territory, (as the case may be) a certificate describing the land sold, the sum paid on account,

the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable ; and that the whole land sold will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid ; but that if it shall be duly discharged, the purchaser, or his assignee, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands : And on payment of the said balance to the Treasurer, within the specified time, and producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for the same, upon the afore-said certificate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to grant a patent for the lands to the said purchaser, his heirs or assigns : And all patents shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and recorded in his office. But if there should be a failure in any payment, the sale shall be void, all the money theretofore paid on account of the purchase shall be forfeited to the United States, and the lands thus sold shall be again disposed of, in the same manner as if a sale had never been made : *Provided nevertheless*, that should any purchaser make payment of the whole purchase-money, at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he shall be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part, for which a credit is hereby directed to be given ; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Governor of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, shall respectively, cause books to be kept, in which shall be regularly entered, an account of the dates of all the sales made, the situation and numbers of the lots sold, the price at which each was struck off, the money deposited at the time of sale, and the dates of the certificates

Mode of  
payment,  
and of ob-  
taining a  
patent, &c.

Entries to  
be made of  
the date of  
sales, &c.

Governor  
or Secre-  
tary to  
transmit  
copies at  
certain  
times.

Tracts sold  
to be noted  
on the ge-  
neral plat.

Navigable  
rivers to be  
public  
highways.

Streams,  
not navi-  
gable, to be  
common  
property.

Compensa-  
tion of Sur-  
veyor Gen.

President  
to fix com-  
pensation  
of assistant  
surveyors.

Expense  
not to ex-  
ceed 3 dols.  
for every  
mile sur-  
veyed.

Regulation  
of fees to  
be paid.

granted to the different purchasers. The Governor, or Secretary of the said territory shall, at every suspension or adjournment, for more than three days, of the sales under their direction, transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of the said books, certified to have been duly examined and compared with the original. And all tracts sold under this act, shall be noted upon the general plat, after the certificate has been granted to the purchaser.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all navigable rivers, within the territory to be disposed of by virtue of this act, shall be deemed to be, and remain public highways: And that in all cases, where the opposite banks of any stream, not navigable, shall belong to different persons, the stream and the bed thereof shall become common to both.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surveyor-General shall receive, for his compensation, two thousand dollars per annum; and that the President of the United States may fix the compensation of the assistant surveyors, chain-carriers and axe-men: *Provided*, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines, shall not exceed three dollars per mile, for every mile that shall be actually run or surveyed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the following fees shall be paid for the services to be done under this act, to the Treasurer of the United States, or to the receiver in the western territory, as the case may be; for each certificate for a tract containing a quarter of a township, twenty dollars; for a certificate for a tract containing six hundred and forty acres, six dollars; and for each patent for a



quarter of a township, twenty dollars; for a section of six hundred and forty acres, six dollars: And the said fees shall be accounted for by the receivers, respectively.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surveyor-General, assistant-surveyors, and chain-carriers, shall, before they enter on the several duties to be performed under this act, severally take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to perform the same; and the person, to be appointed to receive the money on sales in the western territory, before he shall receive any money under this act, shall give bond with sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of his trust: That, for receiving, safe-keeping, and conveying to the treasury the money he may receive, he shall be entitled to a compensation to be hereafter fixed.

Oath to be taken by the Surveyor-gen. &c.

The person to be appointed to receive the money in the western territory to give bond, &c.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the eighteenth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXX.

*An Act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve Peace on the Frontiers.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following boundary line, established by

A boundary line between the United States and various Indian tribes to be ascertained and marked.

treaty between the United States and various Indian tribes, shall be clearly ascertained, and distinctly marked, in all such places, as the President of the United States shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, to wit : Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river on Lake Erie, and running thence up the same, to the portage between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum ; thence down that branch, to the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence ; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river, running into the Ohio, at, or near which fork, stood Laromie's store, and where commences the portage, between the Miami of the Ohio, and Saint Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie ; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash ; thence south-westerly, in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawa river ; thence down the said river Ohio, to the tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors ; thence around the said tract, on the line of the said tract, till it shall again intersect the said river Ohio ; thence down the same, to a point opposite the high lands or ridge between the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers ; thence easterly on the said ridge, to a point, from whence, a south-west line will strike the mouth of Duck river ; thence still easterly on the said ridge, to a point forty miles above Nashville ; thence north-east, to Cumberland river ; thence up the said river, to where the Kentucky road

crosses the same ; thence to the top of Cumberland mountain ; thence along Campbell's line, to the river Clinch ; thence down the said river, to a point from which a line shall pass the Holsten, at the ridge, which divides the waters running into Little River, from those running into the Tennessee ; thence south, to the North-Carolina boundary ; thence along the South-Carolina Indian boundary, to and over the Ocunna mountain, in a south-west course, to Tugelo river ; thence in a direct line, to the top of the Currahee mountain, where the Creek line passes it ; thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee ; thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with Oakmulgee, which forms the river Altamaha ; thence down the middle of the said Altamaha, to the old line on the said river ; and thence along the said old line to the river Saint Mary's : *Provided always*, that if the boundary line between the said Indian tribes and the United States, shall, at any time hereafter, be varied, by any treaty which shall be made between the said Indian tribes and the United States, then all the provisions contained in this act, shall be construed to apply to the said line so to be varied, in the same manner, as the said provisions now apply to the boundary line herein-before recited.

Provision  
for altera-  
tions which  
may be  
made by  
treaty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen of, or other person resident in the United States, or either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall cross over, or go within the said boundary line, to hunt, or in any wise destroy the game ; or shall drive, or otherwise convey any stock of horses

Penalty on  
passing the  
boundary  
to hunt,  
&c.

or cattle to range, on any lands allotted or secured by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribes, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Penalty on going into the country of the Indians south of the Ohio without a passport.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall go into any country, which is allotted, or secured by treaty as aforesaid to any of the Indian tribes south of the river Ohio, without a passport first had and obtained from the Governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest post on the frontiers, or such other person, as the President of the United States may, from time to time, authorize to grant the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned, not exceeding three months.

Penalty on committing certain offences against the Indians.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen or other person, shall go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging, or secured by treaty with the United States, to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit robbery, larceny, trespass or other crime, against the person or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which would be punishable, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, against a citizen of the United States; or, unauthorized by law, and with a hostile intention, shall be found on any Indian land, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months; and shall also, when property is taken or destroyed, forfeit and pay to such Indian or Indians, to whom the property taken and destroyed belongs, a sum equal to twice the just



value of the property so taken or destroyed : And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the said just value, whatever such payment shall fall short of the said just value, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States : *Provided nevertheless*, that no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment out of the treasury of the United States, for any such property taken or destroyed, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence.

U. States  
to pay in  
certain  
cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, or secured, or granted by treaty with the United States, to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit all his right, title and claim, if any he hath, of whatsoever nature or kind the same shall or may be, to the lands aforesaid, whereupon he shall make a settlement, or which he shall survey, or attempt to survey, or designate any of the boundaries thereof, by marking trees or otherwise, and shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States, to take such measures and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary, to remove from lands belonging, or secured by treaty, as aforesaid, to any Indian tribe, any such citizen or other person, who has made or shall hereafter make, or attempt to make a settlement thereon : And every right, title,

Penalty, on  
settling on,  
&c the In-  
dian lands.

President  
may cause  
settlers to  
remove.

or claim forfeited under this act, shall be taken and deemed to be vested in the United States, upon conviction of the offender, without any other or further proceeding.

Penalty on  
committing  
murder  
upon an  
Indian.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall go in to any town, settlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit murder, by killing any Indian or Indians, belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians in amity with the United States, such offender, on being thereof convicted, shall suffer death.

Traders to  
have licenses.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no such citizen, or other person, shall be permitted to reside at any of the towns, or hunting-camps, of any of the Indian tribes as a trader, without a license under the hand and seal of the superintendant of the department, or of such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant licenses for that purpose : Which superintendant, or person authorized, shall, on application, issue such license, for a term not exceeding two years, who shall enter into bond, with one or more sureties, approved of by the superintendant, or person issuing such license, or by the President of the United States, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such regulations and restrictions, as are, or shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes : And the superintendant, or person issuing such license, shall have full power and authority to recall the same, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations or restrictions,

provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes ; and shall put in suit, such bonds as he may have taken, on the breach of any condition therein-contained.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any such citizen or other person, who shall attempt to reside in any town, or hunting camp, of any of the Indian tribes, as a trader without such license, shall forfeit all the merchandize offered for sale, to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Penalty on trading without license.

Sec. 9. *And be further enacted*, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall purchase, or receive of any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, a gun, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by the Indians, in their intercourse with white people, or any article of clothing, excepting skins or furs, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Penalty on purchasing or receiving certain things from Indians.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no such citizen or other person, shall be permitted to purchase any horse of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without special license for that purpose ; which license, the superintendant, or such other person as the President shall appoint, is hereby authorized to grant, on the same terms, conditions and restrictions, as other licenses are to be granted under this act : And any such person, who shall purchase a horse or horses, under such license, before he exposes such horse

No person to purchase a horse in the Indian country without special license.

Return to  
be made  
thereof.

Penalty.

or horses for sale, and within fifteen days after they have been brought out of the Indian country, shall make a particular return to the superintendant, or other person, from whom he obtained his license, of every horse purchased by him, as aforesaid; describing such horses, by their colour, height, and other natural or artificial marks, under the penalty contained in their respective bonds. And every such person, purchasing a horse or horses, as aforesaid, in the Indian country, without a special license, shall, for every horse thus purchased, and brought into any settlement of citizens of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. And every person, who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian territory, by any person or persons, not licensed, as above, to purchase the same, shall forfeit the value of such horse.

Person  
authorized  
to grant a  
license not  
to trade or  
purchase  
horses on  
private  
account.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no agent, superintendant, or other person authorized to grant a license to trade, or purchase horses, shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, or in the purchase or sale of any horse, to or from any Indian, excepting for, and on account of the United States. And any person offending herein, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Purchases  
of Indian  
lands to be  
only by  
treaty.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be



of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty, or convention, entered into pursuant to the constitution: And it shall be a misdemeanor in any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, to negotiate such treaty or convention directly or indirectly, to treat with any such Indian nation, or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held, or claimed, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months: *Provided nevertheless*, that it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any state, who may be present at any treaty held with Indians, under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States, appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made, for their claims to lands within such state, which shall be extinguished by the treaty.

Penalty on  
treating  
without  
authority.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause them to be furnished with useful domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and with goods or money, as he shall judge proper, and to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit: *Provided*, that the whole amount of such presents, and allowance to such agents, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

Presents to  
the Indians  
—agents  
to reside  
among  
them.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if

Proceed-  
ings on  
offences  
committed  
by Indians.

any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall come over or cross the said boundary-line, into any state or territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal or destroy any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, or shall commit any murder, violence or outrage, upon any such citizen, or inhabitant, it shall be the duty of such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney or agent, to make application to the superintendant, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize for that purpose; who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction or instruction of the President of the United States, make application to the nation or tribe, to which such Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding eighteen months, then it shall be the duty of such superintendant, or other person authorized, as aforesaid, to make return of his doings to the President of the United States, and forward to him all the documents and proofs in the case, that such further steps may be taken, as shall be proper to obtain satisfaction for the injury: And, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party injured, an eventful indemnification: *Provided always*, that if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act,

by seeking, or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, by crossing over the line, on any of the Indian lands, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States, for such indemnification: *And provided also*, that nothing herein-contained shall prevent the legal apprehension or arresting, within the limits of any state or district, of any Indian having so offended: *And provided further*, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to deduct such sum or sums, as shall be paid for the property taken, stolen or destroyed by any such Indian, out of the annual stipend, which the United States are bound to pay to the tribe, to which such Indian shall belong.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior courts in each of the said territorial districts, and the circuit courts, and other courts of the United States, of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be apprehended, or; agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with, full power and authority, to hear and determine all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding therein, in the same manner, as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts: And in all cases, where the punishment shall not be death, the county-courts of quarter-sessions in the said territorial districts, and the district courts of the United States in their respective districts, shall have, and are hereby invested with like power to hear and determine the same, any

Jurisdiction of the courts herein.

Commis-  
sions of  
oyer and  
terminer  
may be  
issued.

law to the contrary notwithstanding : And in all cases, where the punishment shall be death, it shall be lawful for the governor of either of the territorial districts, where the offender shall be apprehended, or into which he shall be brought for trial, to issue a commission of oyer and terminer, to the superior judges of such district, who shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such capital cases, in the same manner, as the superior courts of such district have in their ordinary sessions : And when the offender shall be apprehended, or brought for trial, into any of the United States, except Kentucky, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to issue a like commission to any one or more judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the judge of the district, in which such offender may have been apprehended, or shall have been brought for trial ; which judges, or any two of them, shall have the same jurisdiction in such capital cases, as the circuit court of such district, and shall proceed to trial and judgment, in the same manner, as such circuit court might or could do. And the district courts of Kentucky and Maine shall have jurisdiction of all crimes, offences and misdemeanors committed against this act, and shall proceed to trial and judgment, in the same manner, as the circuit courts of the United States.

Military  
may ap-  
prehend  
offenders.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States, to apprehend every person, who shall, or may be found in the Indian country, over and beyond the said boundary line, between the United States and the said Indian tribes, in violation of any of the pro-



visions or regulations of this act, and him or them immediately to convey, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the United States, in some one of the three next adjoining states or districts, to be proceeded against, in due course of law: *Provided*, that no person, apprehended by military force, as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than ten days, after the arrest, and before removal.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the territorial districts of the United States, such offender may be there apprehended and brought to trial, in the same manner, as if such crime or offence had been committed within such state or district; and it shall be the duty of the military force of the United States, when called upon by the civil magistrate, or any proper officer, or other person duly authorized for that purpose, and having a lawful warrant, to aid and assist such magistrate, officer, or other person authorized, as aforesaid, in arresting such offender, and him committing to safe custody, for trial according to law.

Trial may be had where the offender is found.

Military to aid the civil officers.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount of fines, and duration of imprisonment, directed by this act as a punishment, for the violation of any of the provisions thereof, shall be ascertained and fixed, not exceeding the limits prescribed, in the discretion of the court, before whom the trial shall be had; and that all fines and forfeitures, which shall accrue under this act, shall be, one-half to the use of the informant, and the other half to the

Amount of fines and duration of imprisonment discretionary, &c.

To whose use the forfeitures shall be.

use of the United States : Except where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States ; in which case, the whole shall be to their use.

Certain  
trade and  
intercourse  
excepted.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of the citizens of the United States, and being within the ordinary jurisdiction of any of the individual states ; or the unmolested use of a road from Washington district, to Mero district, and of the navigation of the Tennessee river, as reserved and secured by treaty.

Certain  
roads ex-  
cepted.

The Presi-  
dent may  
cause to be  
ascertained  
other bound-  
ary lines.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be clearly ascertained, and distinctly marked, in all such places as he shall deem necessary, and in such manner as he shall direct, any other boundary lines between the United States and any Indian tribe, which now are, or hereafter may be established by treaty.

Other acts  
repealed.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every other act and acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and they are hereby repealed : *Provided, nevertheless*, that all disabilities, that have taken place, shall continue and remain ; all penalties and forfeitures, that have been incurred, may be recovered ; and all prosecutions and suits, that may have been commenced, may be prosecuted to final judgment, under the said act or acts, in the same manner, as if the said act or acts were continued, and in full force and virtue.

Proviso.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That this

act shall be in force, for the term of two years, Limitation  
 and from thence, to the end of the session of of the act.  
 Congress next thereafter and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
 the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
 Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the nineteenth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER XXXI.

*An Act relative to Quarantine.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to direct the revenue-officers and the officers commanding forts and revenue-cutters, to aid in the execution of quarantine, and also in the execution of the health-laws of the states, respectively, in such manner as may to him appear necessary.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
 the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
 Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the twenty-seventh, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXII.

*An Act altering the Compensation of the Accountant to the War-Department.*

Compensation to the Accountant of the War-Department.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall hereafter be allowed to the Accountant of the Department of War, the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, as a compensation for his services, in lieu of the compensation heretofore allowed.

Privilege of franking.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all letters and packets to or from the Accountant of the Department of War, shall be conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions as are provided by law, in like cases.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the twenty-seventh, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

*An Act respecting the Mint.*

SECT. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be appropriated for the purchase of



copper for the further coinage of cents and half cents, a sum equal to the amount of the cents and half cents which shall have been coined at the mint, and delivered to the treasurer of the United States, subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, which sum shall be payable out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Appropriation for the purchase of copper.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall be retained from every deposit in the mint, of gold or silver bullion below the standard of the United States, such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining the same, and an accurate account of such expense on every deposit shall be kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which shall be accounted for by the Treasurer of the mint, to the Treasurer of the United States.

Part of gold and silver bullion to be retained.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter holden, and no longer.

Limitation.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the twenty-seventh, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

*An Act altering the Sessions of the Circuit-Courts in the Districts of Vermont and Rhode-Island ; and for other Purposes.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first of June next, the circuit-court, for the district of Vermont, shall be held at Rutland and Windfor, alternately, beginning with the former, on the seventh day of November, and on the twelfth day of May, annually : *Provided*, when either of those days shall be Sunday, the court shall be held on the day following.

Time and place of holding the district court of Vermont.

Fall-session of the circuit-court of Rhode-Island.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the fall-session of the circuit-court, for the district of Rhode-Island, shall be held on the nineteenth day of November, with the exception for Sunday, as is provided in the preceding section.

Times of holding the district court of R. Island.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district-court for the district last aforesaid, instead of the several days heretofore prescribed, shall be held annually, on the first Tuesday of August, the third Tuesday of November, the first Tuesday of February, and the second Tuesday of May.

Returns of writs and processses, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and processses, of whatever name or description, which may have issued from either of the courts before-mentioned, or which shall hereafter issue, the return of which will be interrupted by this act, shall be returned to the terms of the courts, respectively, next

fulfilling the terms, to which they were made returnable : And the said writs and processes before-mentioned, together with all matters and business depending before either of the courts before-mentioned, shall be taken up and proceeded upon to final issue and determination, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as if no alteration had been made in the times or places of holding the said courts respectively.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 27th, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXV.

*An Act in Addition to an Act, intituled, “ An Act supplementary to the Act, intituled, “ An Act to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.”*

Sec. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, there shall be established, the following new

Certain  
new dis-  
tricts and  
ports of  
delivery  
established.

districts and ports of delivery, to wit : In the state of Massachusetts, a district to be called the district of Ipswich ; which shall include the waters and shores within the said town of Ipswich, which shall be the sole port of entry of the same : And a collector shall be appointed, to reside in the said town of Ipswich ; and thenceforward, the office of surveyor for the said port shall cease : In the state of New-Jersey, a district, to be called the district of Little Egg-Harbour, which shall comprehend all the shores, waters, bays, rivers and creeks from Barnegat inlet to Brigantine inlet, both inclusively ; and the town of Tuckerton shall be the sole port of entry for the said district : And a collector for the same shall be appointed, to reside at the said town of Tuckerton ; and thenceforward, the office of surveyor for the port of Little Egg-Harbour shall cease. In the state of Maryland, a district, to be called the district of Havre-de-Grace ; which shall include all the shores and waters of the Chesapeak bay, above Turkey-point and Spes Utæ island : And a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Havre-de-Grace, which shall be the sole port of entry for the same. In the district of Newburyport, the town of Newbury shall be a port of delivery : In the district of Dighton, the towns of Berkley and Taunton shall be ports of delivery.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of June next, the district of Hudson, in the state of New-York, shall be confined to the limits of the city of Hudson ; and all other places, which were, by the act, intituled, “ An act, supplementary to the act, intituled, “ An act to provide more



effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," included in the said district of Hudson, shall be annexed to the district of New-York. And the description of the district of Waldoborough, in the said recited act, shall be so far altered, as, instead of saying, "A place called Duck-trap," to say, "that part of a place called Duck-trap, which lies between the towns of Camden and Northport;" and, instead of saying, "All the shores and waters from the middle of Damarascotty river to Duck-trap," to say, "all the shores and waters from the middle of Damarascotty river, to the southwardly side of the town of Northport." That, in the state of Maryland, the district of Cedar-point shall be called the district of Nanjemoy; which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and the collector shall reside at Nanjemoy. And that in the district of Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts, the name of the port of Sherburne shall be changed to the port of Nantucket: *Provided always*, that no alteration in the name or description of the said districts shall be construed to affect the compensation of the officers thereof.

Alteration  
of certain  
districts.

Provided

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors to be appointed in conformity with this act, shall each become bound in the sum of two thousand dollars, in manner, as is by law provided in like cases: And the same duties, authorities and fees of office, with a similar distribution thereof, shall appertain to those appointments as are now in like cases authorized by law. And the collectors aforesaid shall each receive two per centum on all

Collectors  
to be ap-  
pointed  
under this  
act to give  
security,  
&c.

monies by them respectively received ; and shall also, respectively, receive the allowance of one hundred dollars, annually, from and after the said last day of June next.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 27th, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### *An Act for the Relief and Protection of American Seamen.*

Sec. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and hereby is authorized to appoint two or more agents ; the one of whom shall reside in the kingdom of Great-Britain, and the others at such foreign ports, as the President of the United States shall direct. That the duty of the said agents shall be, under the direction of the President of the United States, to enquire into the situation of such American citizens or others, sailing, conformably to the law of nations, under the pro-

Two agents  
to be ap-  
pointed.

Their du-  
ties.

tection of the American flag, as have been, or may hereafter be impressed or detained by any foreign power; to endeavour, by all legal means, to obtain the release of such American citizens or others, as aforesaid; and to render an account of all impressments and detentions whatever, from American vessels, to the executive of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if it should be expedient to employ an additional agent or agents, for the purposes authorized by this law, during the recess of the Senate, the President alone be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint such agent or agents.

Additional agents may be appointed during the recess of the Senate.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to draw, annually, out of the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, not otherwise appropriated, to be applied by him, in such proportions as he shall direct, to the payment of the compensation of the said agents, for their services, and the incidental expenses attending the performance of the duties imposed on them by this act.

Appropriation.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every district shall keep a book or books, in which, at the request of any seaman, being a citizen of the United States of America, and producing proof of his citizenship, authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, he shall enter the name of such seaman, and shall deliver to him a certificate, in the following form, that is to say: "I, A. B. collector of the district of D. do hereby certify, That E. F. an American seaman, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, or thereabouts, of the

Collectors to grant certificates of citizenship.

height of                feet                inches, [describing the said seaman as particularly as may be] has, this day, produced to me proof in the manner directed in the act, intitled, "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen;" and, pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that the said E. F. is a citizen of the United States of America: In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this                day of                ."

And it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, to file and preserve the proofs of citizenship produced, as aforesaid: And for each certificate delivered, as aforesaid, the said collectors shall be entitled to receive, from the seaman applying for the same, the sum of twenty-five cents.

In case of  
the im-  
pressment  
or deten-  
tion of sea-  
men, mas-  
ter of the  
ship to  
make a  
protest, &c.

Sec. 5. And, in order that full and speedy information may be obtained of the seizure or detention, by any foreign power, of any seamen employed on board any ship or vessel of the United States, *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, and hereby is declared to be the duty of the master of every ship or vessel of the United States, any of the crew whereof shall have been impressed or detained by any foreign power, at the first port at which such ship or vessel shall arrive, if such impressment or detention happened on the high seas, or if the same happened within any foreign port, then in the port in which the same happened, immediately to make a protest, stating the manner of such impressment or detention, by whom made, together with the name and place of residence of the person impressed or detained; distinguishing also, whether he was an American citizen; and if not, to what nation he belonged. And it shall be the



duty of such master, to transmit by post, or otherwise, every such protest made in a foreign country, to the nearest consul or agent, or to the minister of the United States resident in such country, if any such there be ; preserving a duplicate of such protest, to be by him sent immediately after his arrival within the United States, to the Secretary of State, together with information to whom the original protest was transmitted : And in case such protest shall be made within the United States, or in any foreign country, in which no Consul, Agent or Minister of the United States resides, the same shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be transmitted by such master, by post or otherwise, to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a copy of this law be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to each of the ministers and consuls of the United States, resident in foreign countries, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the several collectors of the districts of the United States, whose duty it is hereby declared to be, from time to time, to make known the provisions of this law, to all masters of ships and vessels of the United States entering, or clearing at their several offices. And the master of every such ship or vessel shall, before he is admitted to an entry, by any such collector, be required to declare on oath, whether any of the crew of the ship or vessel under his command have been impressed or detained, in the course of his voyage, and how far he has complied with the directions of this act : And every such master, as shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make the declarations herein required,

Secretary  
of State,  
and Secretary  
of the  
Treasury,  
to transmit  
this act.

Master of  
ship to  
make oath  
before ad-  
mission to  
an entry.

Penalty on  
masters of  
ships vio-  
lating this  
act.

or to perform the duties enjoined by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of every such collector, to prosecute for any forfeiture that may be incurred under this act.

Collectors  
to send a  
list, &c. to  
the Secre-  
tary of  
State every  
3 months.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of every port of entry in the United States shall send a list of the seamen registered under this act, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, together with an account of such impressments or detentions, as shall appear, by the protests of the masters, to have taken place.

Limitation  
of parts of  
the act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the first, second and third sections of this act shall be in force for one year, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 28th, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

*An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the  
Conveyance of Persons ; and repealing the  
former Act for that Purpose.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of August

next, the duties laid by the act, intituled, “ An act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons,” shall cease, and shall not thenceforth be collected; but in lieu thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following yearly rates and duties upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by, or for any person, for his or her own use, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, to wit: For and upon every coach, whether driven with a box, or by postilion, the yearly sum of fifteen dollars: For and upon every chariot, post-chariot and post-chaise, the yearly sum of twelve dollars: For and upon every phaeton for the conveyance of one or more persons, with or without a top; and for and upon every coachee, or other carriage, having pannel-work, with blinds, glasses or curtains in the upper division of the sides, front or back thereof, the yearly sum of nine dollars: For and upon every four-wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and hanging on steel springs, (whether drawn by one or more horses) the yearly sum of six dollars: For and upon every four-wheel top-carriage, hanging upon wooden or iron springs or jacks, (whether drawn by one or more horses); and upon every curricule, chaise, chair, fulkey, or other two-wheel top-carriage, and upon every two-wheel carriage, hanging or resting upon steel or iron springs, the yearly sum of three dollars; and for and upon every other two-wheel carriage, the yearly sum of two dollars: And upon every four-wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, the yearly sum of two dollars: *Provided always,*

Former duties to cease, and others laid in lieu of them.

that nothing herein contained shall be construed to charge with a duty, any carriage usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation or carrying of goods, wares, merchandize, produce or commodities.

All carriages for the conveyance of persons to be taxed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be levied and collected upon all carriages usually and chiefly employed for the conveyance of persons, by whatever name or description the same have been, or shall hereafter be known and called. And in cases of doubt, any carriage shall be deemed to belong to that class, to which the same shall bear the greatest resemblance (to be determined in manner herein-after provided) and shall be subject to duty accordingly.

Carriages of doubtful class.

These duties how to be collected, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties aforesaid shall be levied, collected, received and accounted for, by and under the immediate direction of the supervisors and inspectors of the revenue, and other officers of inspection; subject to the superintendence, controul and direction of the department of the Treasury, according to the authorities and duties of the respective officers thereof.

Entry to be made every year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having or keeping a carriage or carriages, upon which, a duty or duties shall be payable, according to this act, shall, yearly and in every year, in the month of September, or within sixty days previous thereto, make and subscribe a true and exact entry of each and every such carriage; therein specifying, distinctly, each carriage owned or kept by him or her, for his or her use, or for hire, with the description and denomination thereof,



and the rate of duty to which each and every such carriage is liable ; which entry shall be lodged with the officer of inspection for the district, in which such owner or person liable for the payment of such duty shall reside : And that it shall be the duty of the officers of inspection, to attend, with-  
Duty of the officers of inspection.  
in the month of September in each year, at one or more of the most public and convenient places, in each county within their respective districts, and to give public notice, at least one month previous to such day, of the time and place of such attendance, and to receive such entry made in the manner before directed, at such place, or at any other, where he may happen to be within the said month of September ; and on tender and payment being made of the duty or duties therein mentioned, to grant a certificate for  
Certificate to be granted.  
each and every carriage mentioned in such entry ; therein specifying the name of the owner, the description and denomination of the carriage, and the sum paid, with the time when, and the period for which, such duty shall be so paid : And the forms of the certificates to be so granted shall be prescribed by the Treasury department ; and such certificates, or the acknowledgments of the officer of inspection, by a credit in his public accounts, shall be the only evidence, to be exhibited and admitted, that any duty imposed by this act has been discharged : *Provided nevertheless*, that no certificate shall be deemed of validity, any longer, than while the carriage, for which the said certificate was granted, is owned by the person mentioned in such certificate, unless such certificate shall be produced to the officer of inspection, by whom

Change of ownership.

it was granted ; and an entry shall be thereon made, specifying the name of the then owner of such carriage, and the time when he or she became possessed of the same.

Provision  
for persons  
beginning  
to keep a  
carriage  
after the  
month of  
September.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any and all persons, who shall commence the having or keeping of any carriage, subject to duties, after the month of September, and before the month of September, in the next succeeding year, shall and may, at any time during the month, in which they shall so commence the having or keeping of such carriage, make like entry, in manner before prescribed ; and on payment of such proportion of the duties laid by this act, on such carriage, as the time, at which he shall commence the keeping of such carriage, to the end of the month of September, then next ensuing, shall bear to the whole year, shall be entitled to, and may demand like certificates, subject, nevertheless, to the conditions before and hereinafter provided.

When du-  
ties shall be  
deemed to  
commence.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties payable by this act shall, in respect to any and all persons, who shall have, or keep carriages, during the month of September, be deemed to commence, and shall be computed from the last day of the said month : And in respect to persons, who shall commence the having or keeping of carriages, after the said month of September, the said duties shall be deemed to commence, and shall be computed, from the last day of the month, in which they shall so begin to have or keep such carriages ; conformably to which, the certificates before, and hereinafter mentioned, shall be issued and granted.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person having or keeping any carriage subject to duty, who shall make an untrue or defective entry, to evade the whole or any part of the duty justly and truly payable, according to this act, shall lose the sum paid pursuant to such untrue or defective entry; and where such untrue or defective entry hath been made, or where no entry shall be made, or where there shall be a neglect of payment after entry, such person shall, moreover, in addition thereto, at any time thereafter, on personal application and demand, at the house, dwelling, or usual place of abode of such person, by the proper officer of inspection, be liable, and shall pay the duties by this act imposed, with a further sum for the benefit of such officer, of twenty-five per centum: which duties, with the said addition, shall be collected by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person, by whom the same shall be due and payable: *Provided always*, that such application and demand shall not be made until sixty days after the day on which any duty shall commence; and if entry and payment shall be made, within the said sixty days, at the office of inspection of the district, or at any other place, where the inspector may happen to be, the owner of the carriage shall be exempted from the payment of the said sum of twenty-five per centum: *Provided nevertheless*, that if any person, of whom such application and demand shall be made, shall forthwith present to such officer of inspection, a full and exact description, of the carriage or carriages, on which the duties demanded shall have accrued, with a statement of the cause, matter

Penalty on making an untrue entry; or no entry; or not paying duties.

Proviso-

or thing, whereby an entire exemption from duty is claimed, or whereby a right is claimed under this act, to a remission of a part of the sum demanded, such description and statement being first subscribed and verified on oath or affirmation, before some competent magistrate, by the person, by, or for whom, the same shall be presented; then and in such case, the officer of inspection shall receive such description and statement, and shall, furthermore, forbear to collect the duties and sum demanded.

Officers of inspection to send allegations to supervisors for their decision.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of inspection, who shall receive the statements and allegations of persons claiming, either an entire exemption, or a remission of any part of any duty, or sum demanded under authority, derived from this act, which may be presented to them, in manner and form before prescribed, shall forthwith transmit the same to the supervisors of their respective districts, for their consideration and decision, with such proofs and evidence in relation thereto, as they shall judge proper. And the supervisors shall forthwith, on receiving the statements and allegations before-mentioned, with the proofs and evidence accompanying the same, decide thereon, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Decisions of supervisors to be final.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the decisions of the supervisors in the cases referred to them, in manner before prescribed, shall be forthwith communicated to the officers of inspection, whom the same may concern; and such decisions shall be final and conclusive, when rendered against the de-



mand of any officer of inspection, for any duties imposed by this act: And in cases, where the said supervisors shall decide, that the duties in question, or any part thereof, are justly payable according to this act, the proper officer of inspection shall forthwith collect the same, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the persons charged with such duties : *Provided nevertheless*, that any person aggrieved by the decision of a supervisor, may, within two months, by application in writing to such supervisor, require that the statements and proofs, on which such decision was founded, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to determine thereon, and if he judge proper, to direct the duty or duties, which shall have been collected in consequence of such decision, to be returned; and if any such person shall be aggrieved by the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall be allowed, within four months, to institute a suit in the proper district-court of the United States, against the supervisor of the district, for the recovery of any duties collected in pursuance of any decision rendered in manner aforesaid; but the parties maintaining such suits shall, in all such cases, be confined to the assignment and proof of such facts and matters, as may have been previously stated to the said supervisors, in manner before provided.

*Proviso.*

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, where any duty shall be collected, pursuant to this act, whether by distress or otherwise, certificates shall be granted for each carriage, in manner, as before prescribed.

*Certificates to be given for the duties.*

Power to supervisors and inspectors to examine on oath the officers employed by them.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisors of the revenue, and inspectors of surveys, shall have power, from time to time, to examine, upon oath, or affirmation, any officers or persons employed under them in the collection and receipt of the duties imposed by this act : And any officer or person, who shall swear or affirm falsely, touching any matter hereby required to be verified on oath or affirmation, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer the pains and penalties, which are prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

President of U. S. to allow for collection of the duties not exceeding 5 per cent. on the whole amount.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby empowered to make such allowances for compensation to the officers of inspection employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, and for incidental expenses, as he shall judge reasonable, not exceeding, in the whole, five per centum of the total amount of the said duties collected.

Certain act and parts of act repealed.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled, “ An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons,” and so much of the fifteenth section of the act, intitled, “ An act to alter and amend the act, intitled, “ An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar,” as authorizes the President of the United States, to apply a sum not exceeding five per centum on the total amount of duties collected on carriages for the conveyance of persons, shall cease, and be repealed, from and after the last day of August next ; except for the recovery of any duties or penalties, which shall have accrued, and remain unpaid ; any thing in the last section of the act of the last session, intitled, “ An

Exception.

act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," to the contrary notwithstanding : And that this act shall continue in force, until the last day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer.

Limitation  
of this act.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 28th, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XXXVIII.

### *An Act for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Debt.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That persons imprisoned on process issuing from any court of the United States in civil actions, shall be entitled to like privileges of the yards or limits of the respective gaols, as persons confined in like cases, on process from the courts of the respective states, are entitled to, and under the like regulations and restrictions.

Privileges  
of persons  
imprisoned  
in civil ac-  
tions under  
U. States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That any person imprisoned as aforesaid, may have the*

Oath to be  
administered  
to them.

Oath to be  
administered  
to persons imprisoned  
for debt, and  
by whom,

oath or affirmation herein-after expressed, administered to him by any judge of the United States ; and in case there shall be no judge of the United States residing within twenty miles of the gaol wherein such debtor may be confined, such oath or affirmation may be administered by any two persons, who may be commissioned for that purpose by the judge of the district-court of the United States within whose jurisdiction the debtor may be confined ; the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, or within the district in which the judgment was rendered, having had at least thirty days previous notice by a citation served on him, issued by the district judge, to appear at the time therein mentioned at the said gaol, if he see fit to shew cause, why the said oath or affirmation should not be so administered : at which time and place, if no sufficient cause, in the opinion of the judge, (or the commissioners appointed as aforesaid) be shewn, or doth, from examination, appear to the contrary, he (or they) may, at the request of the debtor, proceed to administer to him the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be, viz. “ You, , solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have not estate, real or personal, nor is any, to your knowledge, holden in trust for you, (necessary wearing apparel excepted) to the amount or value of thirty dollars, nor sufficient to pay the debt for which you are imprisoned.”— Which oath or affirmation being administered, the judge or commissioners shall certify the same under his or their hands to the prison-keeper, and the debtor shall be discharged from his imprisonment on such judgment, and



shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt, but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor. And whenever the oath aforesaid shall be administered by commissioners, in addition to the certificate by them made and delivered to the prison-keeper, they shall make return of their doings to the district-court with the commission to them issued, to be kept upon the files and records of the same court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if <sup>Penalty on swearing falsely.</sup> any person shall falsely take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided. And the court, upon the motion of the creditor, shall re-commit the debtor to the prison from whence he was liberated, there to be detained for the said debt, in the same manner as if such oath or affirmation had not been taken.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the <sup>Former act repealed.</sup> act, intituled, "An act to continue in force the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this <sup>Limitation of this act.</sup> act shall continue in force for the term of three years.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 28th, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

*An Act to ascertain and fix the military Establishment of the United States.*

Military  
establishment after  
31st of Oc-  
tober next.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment of the United States, from and after the last day of October next, be composed of the corps of artillerists and engineers, as established by the act, intituled, "An act providing for raising and organizing a corps of artillerists and engineers;" two companies of light dragoons, who shall do duty on horse or foot, at the discretion of the President of the United States; and four regiments of infantry, of eight companies each; the company of dragoons shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter, and fifty-two privates; and shall be armed and accoutred in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

No. of officers and  
men to  
each regt.  
of infantry.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel commandant, two majors, one adjutant, one pay-master, one quarter-master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, eight captains, eight lieutenants, eight ensigns, two serjeant-majors, two quarter-master-serjeants, two senior musicians, thirty-two serjeants, thirty-two corporals, sixteen musicians, and four hundred and sixteen privates: *Provided always*, that the President of the United States may, in his discretion, appoint an additional number of surgeon's mates, not

exceeding ten, and distribute the same, according to the necessity of the service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one major-general, with two aids-de-camp, one brigadier-general, who may choose his brigade-major from the captains or subalterns of the line ; which brigade-major shall receive the monthly pay of twenty-four dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, be entitled to four rations of provisions, for his daily subsistence ; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month in lieu thereof : one quarter-master-general ; one inspector, who shall do the duty of adjutant-general ; and one paymaster-general : and that the adjutants, quarter-masters and paymasters of regiments shall be appointed from the subalterns of their respective regiments.

To be one major-gen. with two aids, &c.

Allowance to certain officers in addition to their pay in the line.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the legion of the United States, and light dragoons, in such manner, as to form and complete out of the same, the four regiments aforesaid, and two companies of light dragoons : And the supernumerary officers, privates and musicians shall be considered, from and after the last day of October next, discharged from the service of the United States.

President of U. S. to cause to be arranged the legion and light dragoons.

Supernumeraries to be discharged on 31st October next.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of artilleryists and engineers be completed, conformably to the act of the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, establishing the same, and prescribing the

Artilleryists and engineers to be completed.

number and term of enlistments, and the method of organization.

Two dolls.  
allowance  
to each re-  
cruit.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up, by enlistments, the corps of artilleryists, infantry and dragoons aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for every able-bodied recruit, duly enlisted and mustered, of at least five feet six inches in height, and not under the age of eighteen, nor above the age of forty-six years, the sum of two dollars.

Bounty to  
certain sol-  
diers on re-  
enlisting  
for 5 years.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each soldier now in the service of the United States, or discharged therefrom, subsequent to the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, who shall re-enlist, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of sixteen dollars; and to each person not now in the army of the United States, or discharged, as above, who shall hereafter enlist for the term aforesaid, a bounty of fourteen dollars; but the payment of four dollars of the bounty of each and every man so enlisting, shall be deferred, until he shall have joined the corps, in which he is to serve.

Uniform  
clothing  
for artil-  
lery and  
infantry.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, private and musician of the artillery and infantry, shall receive, annually, the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woollen, and two pair of linen overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, four pair of socks, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of buckles.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That suit-



able clothing be provided for the dragoons, For dra-  
 adapted to the nature of the service, and con- goons.  
 formed, as near as may be, to the value of the  
 clothing, allowed to the infantry and artillery.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That every  
 non-commissioned officer, private and musician Rations.  
 shall receive, daily, the following rations of  
 provisions, to wit: one pound of beef, or  
 three-quarters of a pound of pork, one pound  
 of bread or flour, half a gill of rum, brandy  
 or whiskey; and at the rate of one quart of  
 salt, two-quarts of vinegar, two pounds of  
 soap, and one pound of candles, to every  
 hundred rations.

Sec. 11. *Provided always, and be it further* Additional  
*enacted*, That to those in the military service allowance  
 of the United States, who are, or shall be to those  
 employed on the western frontiers, there shall employed  
 be allowed, during the time of their being on the  
 so employed, two ounces of flour or bread, frontiers.  
 and two ounces of beef or pork, in addition  
 to each of the rations, and half a pint of salt,  
 in addition to every hundred of their rations.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the  
 monthly pay of the officers, non-commis- Monthly  
 sioned officers, musicians and privates, of the pay.  
 military establishment, be as follows: a ma-  
 jor-general, one hundred and sixty-six dol-  
 lars; a brigadier-general, one hundred and  
 four dollars; quarter-master, inspector, and  
 pay-master generals, each, in addition to  
 their pay in the line, twenty-five dollars;  
 principal artificer, forty dollars; second ar-  
 tificer, twenty-six dollars; lieutenant-colonel  
 commandant, seventy-five dollars; major  
 of artillery and of dragoons, fifty-five dol-

lars; major of infantry, fifty dollars; pay-master, adjutant and regimental quarter-master, in addition to their pay in the line, ten dollars; captain, forty dollars; lieutenants, twenty-six dollars; ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars; surgeons, forty-five dollars; surgeon's mates, thirty dollars; serjeant-majors, and quarter-master serjeants, eight dollars; senior musicians, seven dollars; serjeants, seven dollars; corporals, six dollars; musicians, five dollars; privates, four dollars; artificers allowed to the infantry and artillery, farriers and saddlers to the dragoons, each, nine dollars; matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

Subsistence. Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive, for their daily subsistence, the following number of rations of provisions: a major-general, fifteen rations; a brigadier-general, twelve rations; a lieutenant-colonel commandant, six rations; a quarter-master, inspector, and pay-master generals, each, six rations; and each aid-de-camp shall receive the monthly pay of twenty-four dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, be entitled to four rations of provisions for his daily subsistence; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month, in lieu thereof; a captain, three rations; a lieutenant, ensign, and cornet, each, two rations; a surgeon, three rations; a surgeon's mate, two rations; a principal, and second artificer, each, two rations, or money in lieu thereof, at the option of the said officers, at the posts respectively, where the rations shall become due; and if at such posts,

supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance, as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts, and the position of the place in question.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers herein-after described shall, whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following enumerated sums, per month, instead thereof, to wit : Allowance  
in lieu of  
forage.  
 a major-general, twenty dollars ; a brigadier-general, sixteen dollars ; quarter-master, inspector and paymaster generals, each, twelve dollars ; lieutenant-colonel commandant, twelve dollars ; major, ten dollars ; captain of dragoons, eight dollars ; lieutenant and cornet, each, six dollars ; surgeon, ten dollars ; surgeon's mate, six dollars ; principal artificer, pay-master, adjutant and regimental quarter-master, each, six dollars.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert, or who shall purchase, from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof ; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, for any term, not exceeding one year. Penalty on  
enticing a  
soldier to  
desert, or on  
purchasing  
his arms,  
&c.

Soldier not  
to be arrest-  
ed for debt  
less than  
20 dollars.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no non-commissioned officer, or private, shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars.

Deferters  
to make  
good their  
term of en-  
listment.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert from the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve, for and during such a period, as shall, with the time he may have served, previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment, and such soldier shall and may be tried and sentenced by a regimental, or garrison court-martial, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed, previous to his being apprehended or tried.

Sentence of  
gen. courts  
martial to  
be sent to  
the Presi-  
dent of  
U. States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the sentences of general-courts-martial, in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, the dismissal of a commissioned officer ; or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, shall, with the whole of the proceedings in such cases, respectively, be laid before the President of the United States; who is hereby authorized to direct the same to be carried into execution, or otherwise, as he shall judge proper.

Wounded  
soldiers to  
be placed  
on pension  
list.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, private or musician aforesaid, shall be wounded or disabled, while in the line of his duty, in public service, he shall be placed on the list of the invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as shall be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided always*, that the



rate of compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall never exceed, for the highest disability, half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being so disabled or wounded; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, shall never exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also*, that all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled, to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.

Rate of compensation.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians aforesaid, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, [except so much of the same as is by this act altered or amended] as far as the same may be applicable to the constitution of the United States; or by such rules and articles, as may hereafter by law be established.

The troops aforesaid to be governed by the articles of war.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, private and musician aforesaid, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm [as the case may be] to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully, against their enemies or opposers whomsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

To take oath.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That so

Acts coming  
within the  
purview of  
this act  
repealed.

much of any act or acts, now in force, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; saving, nevertheless, such parts thereof, as relate to the enlistments or term of service of any of the troops, which, by this act, are continued on the present military establishment of the United States.

Staff to  
continue  
till 4th  
March.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the general staff, as authorized by this act, shall continue in service until the fourth day of next March, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the thirtieth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER XL.

*An Act to regulate the Compensation of Clerks.*

Heads of  
Depart-  
ments to  
vary com-  
pensations  
to clerks.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of State, and the Secretary of the Department of War, be authorized to vary for the present year the compen-

sations heretofore established for clerks in their respective departments, in such manner as the services to be performed shall in their judgment require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to the aggregate of compensations for clerks, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, there shall, during the present year, be farther allowed,

Addition  
to the ap-  
propriation  
of 1794.

In the Treasury Department, the sum of four thousand dollars, including one thousand eight hundred dollars to three additional clerks.

In the Department of State, the sum of two hundred dollars.

In the Department of War, the sum of two hundred dollars. And that the Accountant of the War Department may employ a principal clerk at the salary allowed to principal clerks in the other departments.

And to the Director of the Mint, for one clerk to be employed by him, the additional sum of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be allowed for the present year to the Commissioners of Loans in the states of Massachusetts and New-York, respectively, not exceeding five clerks, at the rate of five hundred dollars each; to the Commissioner of Loans in the state of Connecticut, not exceeding two clerks, at the rate of four hundred dollars each; and to the Commissioners of Loans in the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and South-Carolina, respectively, not exceeding two clerks, at the rate of five hundred dollars each. The aggregate of the compensations for the clerks employed by ei-

Allowance  
to certain  
commis-  
sioners of  
loans.

ther of the said Commissioners to be apportioned among them at his discretion. That there be allowed for the year aforesaid, in lieu of clerk-hire to the Commissioner of Loans in the state of New-Hampshire, three hundred and fifty dollars ; to the Commissioner of Loans, in the state of Rhode-Island, four hundred dollars ; to the Commissioner of Loans, in the state of New-Jersey, three hundred dollars ; and to the Commissioner of Loans, in the state of Maryland, two hundred and fifty dollars.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the thirtieth, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XLI.

*An Act making further Provision for the Expenses attending the Intercourse of the United States with foreign Nations ; and to continue in Force the Act, intitled, “ An Act providing the Means of Intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations.”*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled, “ An act providing the



means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; together with the second section of the act, intituled, "An act to continue in force, for a limited time, and to amend the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, shall be continued in force, for the term of one year from the passing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter holden, and no longer.

Limitation of former acts providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expenses which may attend the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in addition to the sum of forty thousand dollars, annually appropriated for that purpose.

Appropriations

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the sum appropriated by the first section of the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, as remains unexpended, together with a further sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby ap-

for carrying into effect certain treaties :

propriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect, any treaty already made, and to enable the President to effect any treaty or treaties, with any of the Mediterranean powers.

for reim-  
bursing  
capts. Col-  
vill and  
Burnham.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of four thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and six cents, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to reimburse certain sums advanced by captain Colvill and captain Burnham, for their ransom from captivity in Algiers ; which sum, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay to the said captains Colvill and Burnham, dividing the same equally between them.

President  
of the U. S.  
to borrow  
not exceed-  
ing  
324,539  
dollars,  
6 cents.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, if, in his opinion, the public service shall require it, a sum not exceeding three hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and six cents, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied to the purposes of this act, and to be repaid out of the duties on imports and tonnage accruing during the present year, and not otherwise appropriated : And it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 30th, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XLII.

*An Act for the Relief of Sylvanus Bourne.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized and directed to settle the account of Sylvanus Bourne, Vice-Consul of the United States at Amsterdam, for advances by him made, for the relief of the master and crew of the ship Washington, which was wrecked on the coast of Holland, in November last ; and that the amount thereof be paid him out of the Treasury of the United States.

Treasury  
to settle  
accounts of  
Sylvanus  
Bourne.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 30th, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XLIII.

*An Act to continue in Force, for a limited  
Time, the Acts therein mentioned.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled, "An act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light,

Acts for  
support of  
light-hou-  
ses and for  
mitigating  
and remit-  
ting forfei-  
tures con-  
tinued for  
2 years.

houses, beacons, buoys and public piers," so far as the same provides for defraying the necessary expense of supporting light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and the stakeage of channels on the sea-coast. And also, the act, intituled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases therein-mentioned," be, and the same are hereby continued in force for the term of two years.

also 13th  
section of  
act for col-  
lecting du-  
ties on fo-  
reign and  
domestic  
distilled  
spirits, &c.  
for 1 year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the thirteenth section of the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines and teas," which section will expire at the end of the present session of Congress, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued in force, for the term of one year from the passing of this act, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 30th, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER XLIV.

*An Act making Provision for the Payment of certain Debts of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, or cause to be borrowed, on the credit of the United States, any sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, to be applied to the payment of the capital, or principal of any parts of the debt of the United States now due, or to become due, during the course of the present year, to the bank of the United States, or to the bank of New-York, or for any instalment of foreign debt: And that, for the whole, or such part of the said sum, as shall be borrowed, certificates shall be issued, purporting that the United States are indebted for the sums to be therein expressed, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter-yearly; which sums, at the said rate of interest, are to remain fixed and irredeemable, until the close of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and to be redeemed thereafter, at the pleasure of the United States: And the bank of the United States is hereby authorized to lend the whole, or any part of the said five millions of dollars, and to sell the stock received for such loan.

Commissioners of sinking fund, with approbation of the President of the U. S. to borrow 5,000,000 dollars.

How to be applied.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That credits for the sums, which shall be borrowed, pursuant to this act, shall be entered and given on the books of the Treasury, in like manner as for the present domestic funded debt; and

And credits to be entered.

Certificates for not less than 100 dollars to be issued.

that certificates, for sums not less than one hundred dollars, pursuant to the provisions herein contained, shall be issued by the Register of the Treasury ; which shall be transferable in like manner, and by the like ways and means, as are provided by the seventh section of the act, intituled, “ An act making provision for the debt of the United States,” touching the credits or stock therein-mentioned ; and that the interest to be paid upon the stock, which shall be constituted by virtue of the loan herein proposed, shall be paid at the offices or places, where the credits for the same shall, from time to time, stand or be ; subject to the like conditions and restrictions as are prescribed in and by the eighth section of the act last aforesaid.

How the power to borrow may be executed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be deemed a good execution of the power to borrow, herein granted, for the said commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be constituted, certificates of stock of the description herein-mentioned, and to cause the same to be sold in the United States, or elsewhere : *Provided*, That no more than one moiety of the said stock shall be sold under par : And it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the sinking fund, if they shall find the same to be most advantageous, to sell such and so many of the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, as they may think proper ; and that they apply the proceeds thereof, to the payment of the said debts, instead of selling certificates of stock, in the manner prescribed in this act. And such of the revenues of the United States, heretofore appropriated for the payment of interest of debts, thus discharged, shall be,

and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated, towards the payment of the interest, and instalments of the principal, which shall hereafter become due, on the loan obtained of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act for incorporating the subscribers to the said bank.

Appropriation for payment of the interest.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the revenues of the United States, heretofore appropriated for the payment of interest on such debts as may be liberated or set free, by payments from the proceeds of the loan herein proposed, together with such further sums of the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported; on the tonnage of ships or vessels; and upon spirits distilled in the United States, and stills; as may be necessary, shall be, and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest which shall be payable upon the sums subscribed to the said loan; and shall continue so pledged and appropriated, until the principal of the said loan shall be fully reimbursed and redeemed.

Funds appropriated for payment of interest and principal.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the principal of the said loan, bearing interest as aforesaid, shall remain fixed and irredeemable by the United States, until the close of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which period, the said loan shall be redeemed, at the pleasure of the United States: And the funds which shall be liberated by the discharge of the stock of the United States, bearing a present interest of six per centum, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, shall be, and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated for the said redemption.

Principal irredeemable until the year 1819.

Duty of  
treasury  
department  
herein.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted, That the department of the Treasury, according to the respective duties of the officers thereof, shall, and they are hereby directed to establish such forms and rules of proceeding, touching the execution of this act, as shall be conformable with the provisions thereof.*

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, May the 31st, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XLV.

*An Act providing Passports for the Ships and  
Vessels of the United States.*

Passport  
formed by  
Secretary  
of State to  
be approved  
by the  
President.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to prepare a form, which, when approved by the President, shall be deemed the form of a passport for ships and vessels of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That every ship and vessel of the United States, going to any foreign country, shall, before she de-*



parts from the United States, at the request of the master, be furnished by the collector for the district, where such ship or vessel may be, with a passport of the form prescribed and established, pursuant to the foregoing section ; for which passport, the master of such ship or vessel, shall pay to the said collector, ten dollars, to be accounted for by him ; and in order to be entitled to such passport, the master of every such ship or vessel shall be bound with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, conditioned, that the said passport shall not be applied to the use or protection of any other ship or vessel, than the one described in the same ; and that, in case of the loss or sale of any ship or vessel having such passport, the same shall, within three months, be delivered up to the collector from whom it was received, if the loss or sale take place within the United States ; or within six months, if the same shall happen at any place nearer than the Cape of Good-Hope ; and within eighteen months, if at a more distant place.

Vessels to be furnished therewith.

On sale or loss of the ship, passport to be delivered up.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid on every ship and vessel of the United States sailing or trading to any foreign country, other than some port or place in America, for each and every voyage, the sum of four dollars, to be received and accounted for, by the collector, at the time of clearing outward, if such vessel be bound direct to such foreign country, from any port of the United States, or at the time of entry in the United States, if such ship or vessel shall have sailed to such foreign country, from any port or place in America, other than of the United States.

Vessels to pay collectors certain sums every voyage.

Penalty on  
sailing  
without  
passport  
after first  
September.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel of the United States, shall depart therefrom, after the first day of September next, and shall be bound to any foreign country, other than to some port or place in America, without such passport, the master of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offence.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XLVI.

*An Act regulating the Grants of Land appropriated for military Services, and for the Society of the United Brethren, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen.*

Surveyor-  
General to  
cause cer-  
tain lands  
to be sur-  
veyed.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Surveyor-General be, and he is hereby required, to cause to be surveyed, the tract of land beginning at the north-west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges ; thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river ; thence up the main branch of the said river, to the place where the Indian boundary-line crosses

the same; thence along the said boundary-line, to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river, at the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence; thence up the said river, to the point, where a line, run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning; and shall cause the said tracts to be divided into townships of five miles square, by running, marking and numbering the exterior lines of the said townships, and marking corners in the said lines, at the distance of two and one-half miles from each other, in the manner directed by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the sales of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river;" and that the lands above described, except the salt springs therein, and the same quantities of land adjacent thereto, as are directed to be reserved with the salt springs, in the said recited act, and such tracts within the boundaries of the same, as have been heretofore appropriated by Congress, be, and they are hereby, set apart and reserved for the purposes herein-after mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said land shall be granted only in tracts containing a quarter of the township to which they belong, lying at the corners thereof; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, for the space of nine months, after public notice in the several states and territories, register warrants for military services, to the amount of any one or more tracts, for any person or persons holding the same; and shall immediately after the expiration of the said time, proceed to determine, by lot, to be drawn in the

Duty of  
the Sec'y  
of the  
Treasury  
herein.

Priority of  
location  
how deter-  
mined

and patents  
granted.

Privilege  
to certain  
persons  
holding  
warrants,

and lands  
unlocated  
after the  
1st Jan.

to be at  
disposition  
of United  
States.

Claims li-  
mited.

presence of the Secretaries of State and of War, the priority of location of the said registered warrants; and the person or persons holding the same, shall severally make their locations, after the lots shall be proclaimed, on a day to be previously fixed in the before-mentioned notice; in failure of which, they shall be postponed in locating such warrants, to all other persons holding registered warrants: And the patents for all lands located under the authority of this act, shall be granted in the manner directed by the before-mentioned act, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the time limited for making the locations, as aforesaid, any person or persons holding warrants, of the before-mentioned description, sufficient to cover any one or more tracts, as aforesaid, shall be at liberty to make their locations, on any tract or tracts not before located.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the lands set apart by the first section of this act, which shall remain unlocated on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall be released from the said reservation, and shall be at the free disposition of the United States, in like manner as any other vacant territory of the United States. And all warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not, before the day aforesaid, be registered and located, shall be forever barred.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Surveyor-General be, and he is hereby required, to cause to be surveyed, three several tracts of land, containing four thousand acres



each, at Shoenbrun, Gnaden-hutten, and Se-  
 lem; being the tracts formerly set apart, by  
 an ordinance of Congress of the third of Sep-  
 tember, one thousand seven hundred and eigh-  
 ty-eight, for the society of United Brethren  
 for propagating the gospel among the heathen;  
 and to issue a patent or patents for the said  
 three tracts to the said society, in trust, for  
 the uses and purposes in the said ordinance  
 set forth.

3 tracts to  
 be surveyed  
 for society  
 for propa-  
 gating the  
 gospel  
 among the  
 heathen.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all  
 navigable streams or rivers within the territo-  
 ry to be disposed of, by virtue of this act, shall  
 be deemed to be and remain public highways.  
 And that, in all cases, where the opposite  
 banks of any stream not navigable shall be-  
 long to different persons, the stream and the  
 bed thereof shall be common to both.

Reserva-  
 tions.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
 the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
 Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R XLVII.

*An Act for the Admission of the State of  
 Tennessee into the Union.*

**W**HEREAS by the acceptance of the  
 deed of cession of the state of North-  
 Carolina, Congress are bound to lay out into

one or more states, the territory thereby ceded to the United States :

Certain  
territory  
declared to  
be one state  
under the  
name of  
Tennessee

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the whole of the territory ceded to the United States by the state of North-Carolina, shall be one state, and the same is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, by the name and title of the state of Tennessee. That until the next general census, the said state of Tennessee shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States ; and in all other respects, as far as they may be applicable, the laws of the United States shall extend to, and have force in the state of Tennessee, in the same manner, as if that state had originally been one of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

*An Act making an Appropriation to satisfy certain Demands attending the late Insurrection ; and to increase the Compensation to Jurors and Witnesses in the Courts of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the discharge of certain incidental demands, occasioned by the trial of persons for crimes and offences during the late insurrection, for the payment of which no special provision has been made by law.

Appropriation for defraying expenses on trial of persons concerned in the late insurrection.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the compensation now allowed by law to jurors and witnesses, attending in the courts of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid to each grand and petit juror, for his attendance, fifty cents per day ; and to each witness, for like attendance, fifty cents per day.

Additional compensation to jurors, &c.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, and of

Appropriation for clerks of courts and jurors.

the appropriations already made for that purpose.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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## CHAPTER XLIX.

*An Act limiting the Time for the Allowance of Drawback on the Exportation of domestic distilled Spirits, and allowing a Drawback upon such Spirits exported in Vessels of less than thirty Tons, by the Mississippi.*

Draw-  
backs in  
what cases  
allowed.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July next, no drawback shall be allowed on any of the spirits distilled in the United States, which shall not be exported, pursuant to regulations heretofore enacted, and in force, within twelve months from the time when such spirits were distilled, to be ascertained by the dates of the certificates which may and ought to accompany the said spirits, at the time of exportation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the restriction in the fifty-sixth section of the act,*



intituled, " An act, repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead ; and also, upon spirits distilled in the United States, and for appropriating the same," shall, from and after the first day of July next, be suspended, and cease to operate for the space of one year, so far as the said restriction respects any distilled spirits which may be exported from the district of Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, or from any district which may be hereafter established on the rivers Mississippi or Ohio, or the branches thereof.

36 section  
of certain  
act sus-  
pended  
with re-  
gard to the  
Ohio and  
Mississippi.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER L.

*An Act making further Appropriations for the  
Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, there be further appropriated for and during the present year, the following sums, that is to say : In the Department of State,

Additional  
appropri-  
ations for  
1796.

for the compensation of clerks, two hundred dollars : In the Department of the Treasury, for the compensation of clerks, four thousand dollars : In the Department of War, for the additional salary of the accountant, four hundred dollars ; and for the additional compensation of clerks in the said Department, seven hundred dollars ; and in the mint of the United States, for the additional salary of a clerk, two hundred dollars.

Loan office  
clerks.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the compensation of clerks in the several Loan Offices ; and for defraying the expenses of books and stationary for the said offices, during the present year, and during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars.

Foreign in-  
tercourse.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be further appropriated towards defraying the extraordinary expenses which may be incurred during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, for foreign intercourse, a sum not exceeding twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to the sum already appropriated for that purpose, by the second section of the act of the present session, intituled, “ An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations ; and to continue in force the act, intituled, “ An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.”

Contingent  
expenses of  
govern-  
ment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated for the contingent expenses of the government of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars,

subject to the disposition of the President of the United States, and for the payment of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, other than those on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, and which shall have been ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars; and that the several appropriations herein before made, be, and the same are hereby directed to be paid out of the proceeds of the duties on imports and the tonnage of ships and vessels, and the duties on domestic distilled spirits and on stills, which shall accrue until the close of the present year.

Out of  
what funds  
payable.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R   L I .

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support  
of the military and naval Establishments for  
the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
including the appropriation of five hundred

Appropriations for military establishment.

thousand dollars, made for the military establishment for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, by an act of the present session, there be appropriated for the military and naval establishments, a sum not exceeding one million, three hundred and eighteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars ; that is to say : For the pay of the army of the United States, the sum of two hundred and seventy-three thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars : For subsistence of the officers of the army, the sum of forty-five thousand six hundred and six dollars : For the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars : For forage, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars : For clothing, the sum of seventy thousand dollars : For purchase of horses for the cavalry, the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars : For bounties, the sum of ten thousand dollars : For the hospital department, the sum of thirty thousand dollars : For the ordnance department, the sum of forty thousand dollars : For the Indian department, the sum of sixty thousand dollars : For the quarter-master's department, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars : For contingencies of the war department, the sum of thirty thousand dollars : For the defensive protection of the frontiers, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars : For the completion of the fortifications, magazines, store-houses and barracks at West-Point, the sum of twenty thousand dollars : For the pay and subsistence of three captains in the naval department, the sum of five thousand dollars : For the pay-



ment of military pensions, including an allowance to the widows and children of officers, under an act, intituled, " An act in addition to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein-before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit: First, The surplus of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act " making provision for the debt of the United States ;" and which shall accrue, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six : Secondly, The surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six ; and, Thirdly, The surplus which shall remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated to the use of the war department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Out of  
what funds  
payable.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be empowered to borrow, at an interest not exceeding six per centum, of the bank of the United States, which is hereby authorized to lend the same ; or of any body or bodies politic, person or persons, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to be applied to the purposes aforesaid,

President  
of U. S.  
may bor-  
row  
650,000  
dollars to  
satisfy this  
act.

and to be reimbursed, as well interest as principal, out of the funds aforesaid.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LII.

*An Act providing Relief to the Owners of Stills  
within the United States, for a limited Time,  
in certain Cases.*

Distillers,  
when ad-  
mitted to  
an election,  
to pay  
monthly  
duty on  
stills.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in every case of a distiller, who hath entered his still or stills, in such manner, as to be liable to pay the duty of fifty-four cents upon the capacity or capacities thereof, for the year to end in June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, wherein it shall be made to appear to the Supervisor of the district, that the said distiller has been really and truly prevented from employing or working his still or stills, during any part of the term aforesaid, by the destruction or failure of fruit and grain, or any other unavoidable cause within the district in which he resides, it shall and may be lawful for the said Supervisor, on application made

to him, any time before the last day of September next, to admit such distiller to the benefit of an election, to pay, in lieu of the duty on the capacity of his still or stills for the year, the monthly duty of ten cents per gallon of the capacity for the time he employed his still or stills.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LIII.

*An Act to suspend, in Part, the Act, intituled,  
“ An Act to alter and amend the Act, intit-  
tled, “ An Act laying certain Duties upon  
Snuff and refined Sugar.”*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, intituled, “ An act to alter and amend the act, intituled, “ An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar,” as respects the duties therein laid upon mills and implements employed in the manufacture of snuff, and the drawbacks therein allowed upon the exportation of snuff manufactured within the United

Certain act  
laying du-  
ty on snuff  
mills, &c.  
suspended,

States, be suspended, from the passing of this act, until the end of the next session of Congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R   L I V .

*Act Act to indemnify the Estate of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene, for a certain Bond entered into by him, during the late War.*

Late gen.  
Greene's  
estate in-  
demnified  
to amount  
of certain  
bond

to Harris  
and Black-  
ford.

Proviso.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the United States shall and will indemnify the estate of the late general Greene, for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven pounds, nine shillings and eight-pence, sterling money, being the amount due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, on a certain bond, given by the said general Greene, to Harris and Blackford, bearing date the eighth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, as surety for John Banks and partners ; and the interest thereon : *Provided*, it shall appear, upon due investigation by the officers of the



Treasury, that the said general Greene, in his life-time, or his executors, since his decease, have not already been indemnified, or compensated for the same: *And provided*, the said executors shall make over to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and his successors, for the United States, all property, mortgages, bonds, covenants, or other counter-securities whatever, if any such there are, which were obtained by general Greene, in his life-time, from the said John Banks and partners, or either of them; and all causes of action on account of his being surety for them, as aforesaid; to be sued for, in the name of the said executors, for the use of the United States.

And the officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to liquidate and settle the sum due on the said bond, not exceeding the aforesaid sum of eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven pounds, nine shillings and eight-pence, with interest from the thirty-first of December last, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; and to pay such sum out of the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, to the said executors, to be accounted for, by them, as part of the said estate.

Treasury  
to liquidate  
and settle  
the sum  
due.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

SAMUEL LIVERMORE; *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, June the first, 1796 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

**R**ESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary for the Department of War, return to the respective district Judges, the names of all such persons, as have been transmitted to him by the several district Judges, pursuant to the act for the regulation of claims to invalid pensions ; and in whose cases, the examining physicians have neglected to specify the ratio of disability ; together with such defective returns of physicians. And the said district Judges, respectively, shall forthwith cause the examining physicians to specify the several rates of disability, which have been so neglected ; or, in case of sickness, death, or removal of one or both such physicians, to make new appointments, and cause the several rates of disability to be specified, and by the said physicians returned to them, as soon as may be ; of which, they shall make return to the Secretary at War, who shall, at the session of Congress holden next after, or at the time of such receipt, make return thereof, with such observations, as he may think proper to subjoin, that the proper order may be taken thereon by Congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April the eighteenth, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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A C T S

PASSED AT

THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

FOURTH CONGRESS

OF THE

United States of America,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

In the State of Pennsylvania,

*On Monday the fifth of December,*

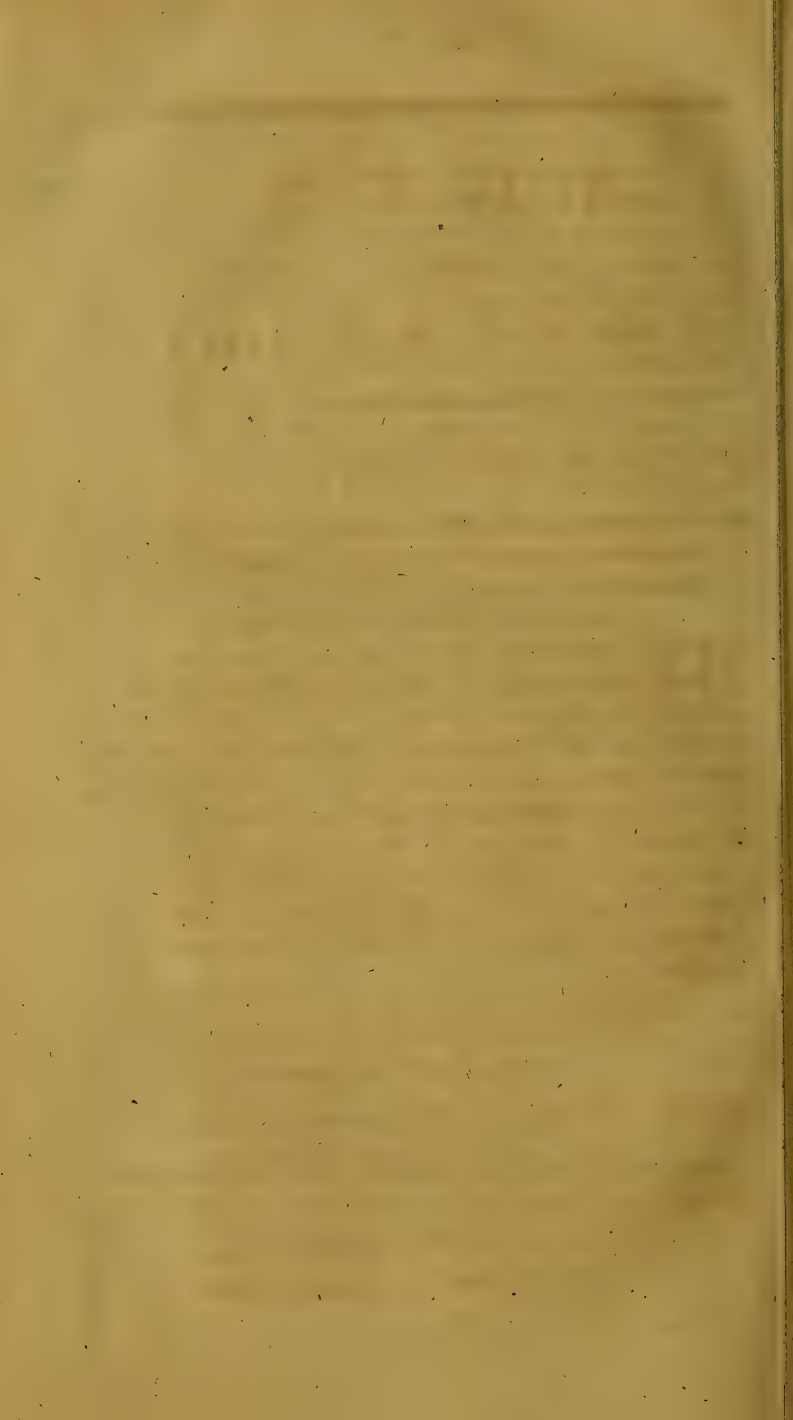
IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XCVI.

AND OF THE

Independence of the United States,

THE TWENTY-FIRST.

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# A C T S

## OF

### C O N G R E S S.

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#### CHAPTER LV.

*An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act for the more general Promulgation of the Laws of the United States."*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State, shall cause to be included in the edition of the laws of the United States, directed to be printed by the said act, the laws of the United States which may be passed during the present session of Congress: *Provided*, the same can be done at an expense which he shall judge reasonable.

Acts of present session, how published.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, December the twenty-first, 1796:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LVI.

*An Act giving Effect to the Laws of the United States, within the State of Tennessee.*

Laws to  
extend to  
Tennessee.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, ought to have, and shall have, the same force and effect within the state of Tennessee, as elsewhere within the United States.

And to the end, that the act, intituled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," may be duly administered within the state of Tennessee,

District  
courts.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the said state shall be one district, to be denominated Tennessee district, and there shall be a district-court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called the district judge, and annually hold four sessions; the first to commence on the first Monday in April next, and the three other sessions progressively, on the like Mondays of every three calendar months afterwards. The said district-courts shall be held alternately at Knoxville and Nashville, beginning at Nashville. And the said judge, shall, in all things, have, and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers, which by law, are given to the judge of the district of Kentucky.

Salary of  
the judge.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district-court, the yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of

his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

And to the end, that the laws providing for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, may be carried into effect, in the said state of Tennessee,

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for the due collection of the said duties, the said state of Tennessee shall be one district, and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Palmyra, which shall be the only port of entry or delivery within the said district, of any goods, wares or merchandize, not the growth or manufacture of the United States ; and the said collector shall have, and exercise all the powers, which any other collector hath, or may legally exercise, for collecting the duties aforesaid ; and in addition to the fees by law provided, shall be paid the yearly compensation of one hundred dollars.

Collection  
district.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United  
States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the thirty-first, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LVII.

*An Act to augment the Compensation of the At-  
torney-General of the United States.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of Ame-  
rica, in Congress assembled, That the compen-

Compensa-  
tion to At-  
torney-  
General.

fation allowed by law to the attorney-general of the United States, shall be, and the same is hereby augmented, by an addition of the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the first day of January, in the present year, and payable quarter-yearly, at the public Treasury.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LVIII.

*An Act granting a certain Sum of Money to the  
Widow and Children of John de Neufville,  
deceased.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in consideration of particular services rendered the United States, during the war of their revolution, by the late John de Neufville, of the United Netherlands, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be paid, out of any monies which may be in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars to Anna



de Neufville, widow of the said John de Neufville ; a like sum for the use of Leonard de Neufville, his son ; and a like sum for the use of Anna de Neufville, his infant daughter.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LIX.

*An Act to continue in Force for a limited Time, the Act, in Addition to the Act, for the Punishment of certain Crimes against the United States.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled, “ An act, in addition to the act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,” shall continue and be in force, for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

Act concerning crimes continued.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LX.

*An Act making Provision for the further Accommodation of the Household of the President of the United States.*

14,000 dollars granted to the President for his household.

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered, to cause to be sold, such articles furnished by the United States, for the President's household, as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use, and that the proceeds of such sale, and so much of a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars in addition thereto, out of the proceeds of the duties on imports and tonnage which may accrue during the present year, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, be, and hereby are appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out and expended for such articles of furniture as he shall direct.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXI.

*An Act, in Addition to an Act, intituled, "An Act concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels," and to an Act, intituled, "An Act for enrolling and licensing Ships or Vessels employed in the Coasting-Trade and Fisheries, and for regulating the same."*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear, by satisfactory proof, to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any ship or vessel hath been sold and transferred by process of law; and that the register, certificate of enrolment, or license, as the case may be, of such ship or vessel, is retained by the former owners, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary, to order and direct the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel may belong, to grant a new register, certificate of enrolment, or license, as the case may be, on the owners, under such sale, complying with such terms and conditions, as are, by law, required for granting of such papers; excepting only the delivering up of the former certificate of registry, enrolment or license, as the case may be: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to remove the liability of any person or persons to any penalty for not surrendering up the papers, belonging to any ship or vessel, on a transfer or sale of the same.

Secretary  
of Treas-  
ury autho-  
rized to  
grant cer-  
tificates,  
&c. in cer-  
tain cases.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March the second, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXII.

*An Act making Appropriations for the Support of Government, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil-list; for the extra expenses of foreign intercourse; for the support of the mint establishment, light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; and to satisfy certain miscellaneous claims, stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, together with the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments, and the offices thereof, the following sums be respectively appropriated; that is to say:

Specific  
appropri-  
ations for  
1797.

President  
and Vice-  
President.

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

Members  
of Con-  
gress.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months' continuance, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Contin-  
gencies.

For the expenses of firewood, stationery, printing-work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, twelve thousand dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the chief-justice, associate-judges, district-judges, and attorney-general, forty-four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund



arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for safe-keeping of prisoners, thirty thousand dollars.

Specific  
appropriations for  
the support  
of govern-  
ment for  
1797.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-four cents.

For incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, eight thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer and clerks employed in his office, four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationery, printing, rent and other contingencies in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing and

Specific  
appropri-  
ations for  
the support  
of govern-  
ment for  
1797.

other contingent expenses in the Auditor's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, five thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the Register's office, (including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine papers) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, two thousand dollars, and five hundred dollars for a clerk.

For compensation to the Secretary to the commissioners of the sinking fund, including his salary from the time of his appointment, to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and nineteen dollars and seventeen cents.

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the Treasury Department, (except the Treasurer's office) two thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars, and thirty-three cents.

For expense of firewood and candles in the several offices of the Treasury Department, (except the Treasurer's office) three thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense incident to the

stating and printing the public accounts, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand dollars.

Specific  
appropriations for  
the support  
of govern-  
ment for  
1797.

For the payment of certain incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, beyond the sum which was appropriated, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerk-hire and stationery to the commissioners of loans, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, twelve thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand dollars.

For expense of firewood, stationery, printing, rent and other contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the War-Department, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant to the War-Department, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor-General, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the assistant-surveyors, chain-carriers, axe-men, and other persons employed in carrying into effect, the surveys to be made by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river

Specific  
appropri-  
ations for  
the support  
of govern-  
ment for  
\$797.

Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Secretary and Judges of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office-rent, printing patents for land, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, one thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the annual allowance to the widow and orphan children of colonel John Harding, and to the orphan children of major Alexander Trueman, by the act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late major-general Mercer, by the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of foreign intercourse, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, beyond the annual appropriations authorized by the act of Congress, passed the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensations to the following officers of the mint: The Director, two thousand dollars; the Treasurer, one thousand two hun-



dred dollars; the assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars; the chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars; the melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars; the engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars; three clerks, one at seven hundred dollars, and two at five hundred dollars each, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Specific  
appropri-  
ations for  
the support  
of govern-  
ment for  
1797.

For the wages of persons employed in the mint, at the different branches of refining, melting, carpenter's, millwright's, and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant-coiner and die-forgers, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of a deficiency which has arisen in the mint, in coining the precious metals, by reason of wastage, the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars, and ninety-six cents; and for the payment of a deficiency which has arisen by reason of the loss of a quantity of silver, the further sum of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, and seventy-six cents.

For the purchase of ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationery, office furniture, and for all other contingencies for the establishment of the mint, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, one thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and

Specific  
appropri-  
ations for  
the support  
of govern-  
ment for  
1797.

stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing a light-house on the island of Seguin, two thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For completing the payment due for building the light-house on Bald-head, North-Carolina, one thousand three hundred and fifty nine dollars, and fourteen cents.

For completing a light-house on Montock-point, two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, and sixty-seven cents.

For the balance carried to the "Surplus Fund," of an appropriation for building a light-house on Montock-point, thirteen thousand dollars.

For extra clerkship, necessary for a part of the present year in the loan-office, for consolidating the accounts of assumed and original debt, agreeable to the thirteenth section of the act passed the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the representatives of Samuel Patterson, late commissioner of the loan-office for the state of Delaware, two hundred and seventy-two dollars, and eighty-nine cents.

For the payment of a balance due to James O'Hara, late agent for the quarter-master's department, two hundred and thirty-five dollars, and eighty-one cents.

For the payment of a balance due to Timothy Pickering, as commissioner appointed to hold the Indian treaties at Konondaigua and Oneida, three thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars, and twelve cents.

For compensation to persons employed in bringing votes to the seat of government, for electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Specific appropriations for the support of government for 1797.

For making good certain deficiencies arising from the balance of monies of various appropriations, being carried to the credit of the "Surplus Fund," in pursuance of the sixteenth section of the act passed the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, viz :

For payment of the clerks employed by the commissioners of loans, for the states of Massachusetts, New-York and North-Carolina, for the quarter ending the thirtieth of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and seventy cents.

For the payment of a balance due to Timothy Pickering, Beverly Randolph, and Benjamin Lincoln, commissioners appointed to negotiate and treat with the Indians, north-west of the river Ohio, on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, three thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars, and fifty-six cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by

the act "making provision for the debt of the United States;" together with so much as may be necessary, of the proceeds of the duties on imports, and the tonnage of ships and vessels, and the duties on domestic distilled spirits and stills, which shall accrue until the close of the present year.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXIII.

*An Act relative to the Compensations and Duties of certain Officers employed in the Collection of Impost and Tonnage.*

Sec. I. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

Compensation to officers of the revenue.

*United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That in lieu of the commissions heretofore established by law, there shall be allowed to the collectors of the duties of impost and tonnage, on all monies by them respectively received on account of the duties aforesaid, arising on tonnage, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported after the last day of March in the present year, as follows, to wit:

To each of the collectors of the districts of



Pennsylvania, and New-York, one quarter per cent.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, and of Baltimore, one-half per cent.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Charleston, Salem, and of Norfolk and Portsmouth, seven-eighths of one per cent. Compensation to collectors.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Alexandria, and Savannah, one per cent.

To the collector of the district of Newburyport, one and one-fourth per cent.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Portsmouth, Portland, Newport, Providence and New-Haven, one and one-half per cent.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Georgetown, (in Maryland) and Marblehead, two and one-half per cent.

To each of the collectors of the districts of New-London, Biddeford, Bath and Wiscasset, two per cent.

And to each of the collectors of the districts of Tappahannock, Vermont, Champlain, Gloucester, Ipswich, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Penobscot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, Passamaquoddy, Waldoborough, Middletown, Fairfield, Sagg-Harbour, Hudson, Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Bridgetown, Little-Egg-Harbour, Wilmington (in Delaware,) Havre-de-Grace, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snow-hill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Nanjemoy, Bermuda-Hundred, Hampton, York-town, Yeocomico, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherrystone, South-quay, Kentucky, Wilmington, (North-Carolina,) Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Camden, George-town, (South-Carolina,)

Beaufort, Sundbury, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Hardwick, and Tennessee, three per cent.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March, in the present year, in lieu of the yearly allowances heretofore established by law, there shall be yearly allowed to the following officers, the sums following, to wit :

Compensation to collectors.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Annapolis, Havre-de-Grace, Gloucester, South-quay, Yeocomico, Tappahannock, Newbern, Edenton, Camden, Wilmington, (North-Carolina,) Nanjemoy, Ipswich, York, Washington, Passamaquoddy, Saint-Mary's, Vermont, Champlain, and Bermuda-Hundred, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Oxford, Vienna, Chester, Sagg-Harbour, Nottingham, Hampton, York-town, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherrystone, Beaufort, Brunswick and Hardwick, the sum of two hundred dollars.

To each of the collectors of the districts of Perth-Amboy, Kentucky, Portsmouth, Hudson, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgar-town, New-Bedford, Dighton, Penobscot, Frenchman's-Bay, Machias, Newport, Middletown, Fairfield, Burlington, Bridge-town, Great-Egg-Harbour, Little-Egg-Harbour, Wilmington, (in Delaware,) Snow-hill, Georgetown, (in South-Carolina,) Sunbury, Tennessee, Marblehead, New-Haven, and Georgetown, (in Maryland,) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

To each of the collectors of Biddeford, Bath, and Wiscasset, one hundred dollars.

To the naval-officer of the district of Portsmouth, two hundred dollars.

To each of the naval officers of the districts of Newbury-port, Salem, Newport, Providence, Wilmington, (in North-Carolina,) and Savannah, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Compensation to Naval-Officers.

To each of the surveyors of Salem, Portsmouth, Newbury-port, Bristol, Warren, East-Greenwich, Saint Mary's, Suffolk, Smithfield, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Wilmington, Beaufort, and Swansborough, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Compensation to Surveyors.

To each of the surveyors of Newport, Providence, Thomas-town, Beverly, New-Haven, Middletown, Hartford, Saybrook, Albany, Hudson, Lewellenburg, Portland, North-Kingston, Pawhatuck, Patuxet, New-London, Stonington, Town-creek, Bermuda-Hundred, West-Point, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Alexandria, Windsor, Hertford, Plymouth, Skewarky, Murfreesborough, Bennet's-creek, Winton, Nixonton, New-bigger-creek, Pasquotank river, Indian town, Currituck-inlet, Savannah, and New-Brunswick, (in New-Jersey,) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March, in the present year, in lieu of the sum heretofore established by law, there shall be paid to each inspector, for every day he shall be employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding two dollars; and that instead of the sum heretofore established by law, to be paid for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, in the districts of Pennsylvania and New-York, there shall be paid one cent; in the districts of Boston and Charlestown, and of Baltimore, one cent and a quarter; and the weighers in the several districts shall defray all expense of

Compensation to inspectors.

To weighers.

labourers in weighing, and shall mark on each cask, box, bag, or package, the weight thereof, where the same is not less than three hundred pounds, if thereunto required by the owner, at the time of weighing.

Fees arising on exportation to be divided among collectors, naval-officers and surveyors.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the last day of March, in the present year, all fees arising on the exportation of any goods, wares or merchandize, on which drawbacks are allowed, shall be equally shared among the collector, naval-officer and surveyor, where there are such officers at the port where such fees are paid; to be accounted for, quarterly, by the collector or naval-officer, who shall receive the same; and where there is no naval-officer, such fees shall be divided equally between the collector and the surveyor, who may have been concerned in attending to such exportation. And the surveyors shall pay their proportion of the expense of stationery and printing.

No vessel to clear out till fees are paid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That previous to a clearance being granted to any vessel, outward bound, the legal fees which shall have accrued on such vessel, shall be paid at the office or offices where such fees are respectively payable; and receipts for the same shall be produced to the collector, or other officer whose duty it may be to grant clearances, before such clearance is granted.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a surveyor be appointed for the port of New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, to reside at New-Brunswick. And the port of Marblehead shall hereafter be a port at which vessels arriving



from beyond the Cape of Good-Hope, may enter and unlade.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXIV.

*An Act for raising a further Sum of Money, by additional Duties on certain Articles imported; and for other Purposes.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following duties, in addition to those now in force, and payable on the several articles hereinafter-enumerated, shall be laid, levied and collected upon those articles, respectively, at their importation into the United States, from any foreign port or place, viz. upon all brown sugar, per pound, one half cent; upon all bohea tea, per pound, two cents; upon all molasses, per gallon, one cent; and upon all velvets, and velverets, whether printed, stained, coloured, or otherwise, and

Additional  
duty on  
certain  
imports.

upon all muslins and muslinets, and other cotton goods, not printed, stained or coloured, two and a half per centum, ad valorem.

Duty on  
cocoa and  
sugar-can-  
dy varied.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, the duties now in force, and payable upon sugar-candy, and cocoa, imported into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall thenceforth be levied and collected the following duty, viz. upon all sugar-candy, at its importation into the United States, from any foreign port or place, nine cents per pound; and upon all cocoa upon its importation as aforesaid, two cents per pound.

Ten per  
cent addi-  
tion on im-  
ports in fo-  
reign ves-  
sels.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum, shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares and merchandize, as aforesaid, as shall, after the said last day of June next, be imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States.

How duties  
shall be  
collected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of security, and time of payment, respectively, with the several duties now in force on the respective articles herein-before enumerated.

Draw-  
backs.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on account of the additional duties laid on brown sugar and molasses, by this act, the following sums, respectively, shall, from and after the last day of December next, be added to the drawbacks now allowed and paid by law on sugar refined within the United States, and exported

therefrom, and on spirits distilled from molasses within the United States and exported therefrom, viz. on all sugar so refined and exported, one cent per pound; and on all spirits so distilled and exported, one cent per gallon; which additional drawbacks shall be allowed and paid according to the regulations now established by law, respecting the present drawbacks allowed on the said articles.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the duties laid by this act, shall be solely appropriated to the following purpose; that is to say: First, for the payment of the principal of the present foreign debt of the United States: Secondly, for the payment of the principal of the debt now due by the United States to the bank of the United States.

Appropriation of duties.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate pro tempore:*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXV.

*An Act repealing in Part, the “ Act concerning the Duties on Spirits distilled within the United States,” passed the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; and imposing certain Duties on the Capacity of Stills of a particular Description.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in respect to stills employed in distilling spirits

Option  
respecting  
certain  
duties on  
distilled  
spirits  
abolished.

from materials of the growth and produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, or at any distillery in a city, town, or village, at which there are one or more stills, which singly, if only one, or together, if more than one, are of less capacity than four hundred gallons, the option and alternative of paying a duty of seven cents for every gallon of spirits distilled in such stills, as secured and allowed by the first section of the act, intituled, "an act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be abolished, from and after the thirtieth day of June, ensuing.

Duties  
according  
to capacity  
of stills  
established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the option and alternative aforesaid, the proprietor, or possessor of any such still or stills, as are above-mentioned, shall, and may, after the first day of July, ensuing, be charged with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit: For a license for the employment of each and every such still, for and during the term of two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the capacity or content of every such still, including the head thereof: For a license, for and during the term of one month, ten cents per gallon, as aforesaid: For a license, for and during the term of two months, eighteen cents per gallon, as aforesaid: For a license, for and during the term of three months, twenty-four cents per gallon, as aforesaid: For a license, for and during the term of four months, thirty cents per gallon, as aforesaid: For a license, for and during the term of five months, thirty-six cents per gallon, as aforesaid: And for a



license, for and during the term of six months, forty-two cents per gallon, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the sale or transfer of any still licensed, according to this act, the right and privilege of using such still, during the time for which such license may remain in force, shall accrue to the new proprietor, or possessor, due entry of the sale or transfer being previously made, with the proper officer of inspection. Transfers.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller, as aforesaid, who shall commence any distillation, prior to obtaining a license therefor, shall pay a duty equal to that demandable, in consequence of a license for six months; and no new license shall be granted for any still, until all duties, which have accrued thereon, shall have been paid and discharged. Penalty for distilling without license.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions and clauses of the acts heretofore passed, and remaining in force, for laying, securing, and collecting duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills; for regulating the exportation of such spirits, and for making an allowance to the exporters of the same, by way of drawback, shall extend to, and remain in full force, with respect to the several provisions and clauses of this act, subject only to the alterations hereby made. Drawbacks.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXVI.

*An Act authorizing the President of the United States to apply a further Sum to the Expense of Negotiations with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to apply a sum, not exceeding two hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and three cents, to the expenses which may have been incurred in any negotiations with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, beyond the sums heretofore appropriated; and that the said sum of two hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and three cents, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Appropriation for Negotiations with Algiers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a further sum, not exceeding ninety-six thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for discharging the two first years' annuity to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, pursuant to treaty, in addition to the sum appropriated for that purpose, by the act of the sixth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

To pay annuity.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said several sums shall be paid and discharged out of any monies arising from the revenues of the United States, beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of

the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXVII.

*An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting  
the Forfeitures, Penalties and Disabilities accru-  
ing in certain Cases therein-mentioned.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United  
States of America, in Congress assembled, That  
whenever any person or persons, who shall have  
incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture or dis-  
ability, or shall have been interested in any  
vessel, goods, wares or merchandize, which  
shall have been subject to any seizure, forfei-  
ture, or disability, by force of any present or  
future law of the United States, for the lay-  
ing, levying or collecting any duties or taxes,  
or by force of any present or future act, con-  
cerning the registering and recording of ships  
or vessels, or any act concerning the enroll-  
ing and licensing ships or vessels employed in  
the coasting trade or fisheries, and for regula-  
ting the same, shall prefer his petition to the

Secretary  
of the Treas-  
ury autho-  
rized to  
mitigate  
or remit  
penalties,  
&c.

judge of the district, in which such fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability shall have accrued, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case; and shall pray, that the same may be mitigated or remitted, the said judge shall enquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case; first, causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and to the Attorney of the United States, for such district, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon, have power to mitigate or remit such fine, forfeiture, or penalty, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence, or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same; and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued, upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

Courts of  
the states  
have the  
same power  
as district-  
courts.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial courts of the several states, to whom, by any of the said acts, a jurisdiction is given, shall and may exercise all and every power in the cases cognizable before them, for the purpose of obtaining a mitigation, or remission of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, which may be exercised by the judges of the district-courts, in cases depending before them.

Sec. 3. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That nothing herein-contained, shall



be construed to affect the right or claim of any person, to that part of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, incurred by the breach of any of the laws aforesaid, which such person shall, or may be entitled to, by virtue of the said laws, in cases where a prosecution has been commenced, or information has been given, before the passing of this act, or any other act relative to the mitigation or remission of such fines, penalties, or forfeitures; the amount of which right and claim shall be assessed and valued by the proper judge, or court, in a summary manner.

Rights of  
individuals  
not to be  
affected.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXVIII.

*An Act to authorise the Receipt of Evidencies of  
the public Debt, in Payment for the Lands of  
the United States.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the evidencies of the

Stock of  
the United  
States re-  
ceived in  
payment  
for western  
lands.

public debt of the United States, shall be receivable in payment for any of the lands which may be hereafter sold in conformity to the act, intituled, “ an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river,” at the following rates, viz. the present foreign debt of the United States, and such debt, or stock, as, at the time of payment, shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, shall be received at their nominal value ; and the other species of debt, or stock of the United States, shall be received, at a rate bearing the same proportion to their respective market-price, at the seat of government, at the time of payment, as the nominal value of the above-mentioned six per centum stock, shall, at the same time, bear to its market-price, at the same place ; the Secretary of the Treasury, in all cases, determining what such market-price is.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXIX.

*An Act to alter the Time for the next Meeting of Congress.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the end of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday of November, in the present year.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXX.

*An Act to amend and repeal, in Part, the Act, intituled, " An Act to ascertain and fix the military Establishment of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act, passed the thirtieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled, " An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United

Certain  
sections re-  
pealed.

States," together with all other parts thereof, which relate to provision made for by the Major-General and his staff, be repealed : and that all such parts of the said act, together with so much of the twenty-third section, as may be construed to affect the Brigadier, and the whole of the eleventh section of the said act, be, and are hereby repealed.

Brigadier-  
general.

Inspector.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one Brigadier-General, who may choose his brigade-major and inspector, from the captains and subalterns in the line (to each of whom, there shall be allowed the monthly pay of twenty-five dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, and two rations extraordinary, per day ; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month in lieu thereof.) That there shall be one judge-advocate, who shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the line, and shall be entitled to receive two rations extra, per day, and twenty-five dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line ; and whenever forage shall not be furnished by the public, to ten dollars per month, in lieu thereof.

Judge  
advocate.

Quarter-  
master and  
paymaster-  
general.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one quarter-master-general, and one paymaster-general, who shall receive the same pay and emoluments, respectively, which those officers have been heretofore allowed by law.

Pay.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the monthly pay of the lieutenants shall be thirty dollars, and that of the ensigns twenty-five dollars : That to the brigadier, while commander in chief, and to each officer, while



commanding a separate post, there shall be allowed twice the number of rations to which they would otherwise be entitled.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the majors be entitled to receive four rations per day, for their daily subsistence. Subsistence allowed to majors.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to each commissioned-officer, who may have been deranged under the act "to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States," there shall be paid the amount of six months' pay and subsistence. Allowance to officers deranged.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXI.

*An Act making Appropriations for the military and naval Establishments; for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the support of the military and naval es-

Military  
appropriations for  
1797.

tablifhments, for the year one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, the following fums be refpectively appropriated ; that is to fay :

For the pay of the army of the United States, the fum of two hundred and fifty-fix thoufand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the fubfiftence of the officers of the army, a fum not exceeding forty-feven thoufand three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For the fubfiftence of the non-commissioned officers and privates, a fum not exceeding two hundred and forty-five thoufand two hundred and eighty-three dollars.

For forage, the fum of fourteen thoufand nine hundred and four dollars.

For clothing, a fum not exceeding eighty-three thoufand and fifty dollars.

For the purchafe of horfes and equipments for the cavalry, fixteen thoufand and eighty-five dollars.

For the hofpital-department, a fum not exceeding ten thoufand dollars.

For the ordnance-department, a fum not exceeding forty thoufand dollars.

For the fortifications of the ports and harbors of the United States, a fum not exceeding twenty-four thoufand dollars.

For the quarter-mafter's department, the Indian department, the defensive protection of the frontiers, bounties, and all the contingent expenfes of the war-department, a fum not exceeding three hundred thoufand dollars.

To make good deficiencies in the appropriations in the military eftablifhment, for the year one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, the fum of feventy-fix thoufand three hundred and twelve dollars.

For the pay and fubfiftence of three captains

in the naval department, and for the pay of laborers employed in taking care of the frigates, the sum of five thousand dollars.

Military  
appropriations for  
1797.

For finishing the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, the sum of one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

For the payment of military pensions, including an allowance to the widows and children of officers, under an act, intituled, "An act in addition to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," the sum of ninety-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

To satisfy and discharge claims for militia services on the frontiers of Georgia, the sum of seventy thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars, and thirty-five cents : for militia services on the frontiers of Kentucky, three thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars, and seventy-six cents ; and for militia services on the frontiers of South-Carolina, the sum of forty-eight thousand four hundred dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the payment of general John Sevier and his brigade, for services in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the sum of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents.

For the payment of six months' pay and subsistence to each of the officers discharged under the act "to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States," a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars ; which sums shall be solely applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the*

several appropriations herein-before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereon, to the end of the present year.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

G<sup>o</sup>: WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXII.

*An Act to suspend, in Part, the Act, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the Act, intituled, "An Act laying certain Duties upon Snuff and refined Sugar," and to grant Relief in certain Cases arising under the said Act.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, intituled, "An act to alter and amend the act, intituled, "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," as respects the duties therein laid upon mills and implements employed in the manufacture of snuff, and the drawbacks therein allowed, upon the exportation of snuff manufactured within the United States, be suspen-

*Act laying duty on snuff repealed.*



ded, from the passing of this act, until the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of licenses granted under the said act, where, by failure of water, or other casualty, occurring to the mill or mills, or to the implements or to the proprietor, or other person licensed, the use and benefit of such license has been lost, or considerably interrupted, and the duties thereon required or paid, may be considered as peculiarly unequal and injurious, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon due representation and proof of such case, shall be, and hereby is authorized to cause to be refunded or remitted, such part of the duties paid, or secured on such license, as shall appear just and reasonable, under the circumstances of the case, and having regard to the loss, injury, or peculiar hardship sustained as aforesaid.

Relief  
granted in  
certain  
cases.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXIII.

*An Act in Addition to the Act, intituled, " An Act to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States."*

Post roads  
disconti-  
nued.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following post-roads be discontinued, namely: from Blue-hill, in Maine, to Penobscot, Frankfort and Belfast; from Bard's-town, in Kentucky, to Nashville in Tennessee; from Taunton to Providence; from Bethlehem, by Reading, to Lancaster; from Elkton to Warwick; from Georgetown, to Cheraw-court-house; from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre; from Plymouth to Windsor; from Winton, by the bridge on Bennett's-creek, to R. Mitchell's; from Mecklenburg to Halifax Court-house; from Richmond, by New-Castle, to Aylett's Ware-house; from Morgantown, by Lincolntown, to Pinckney Court-house; from Springfield, by Northampton, Brattleborough and Charleston, by Windsor, in Vermont, to Hanover.

Post-roads  
established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following be established as post-roads, namely: from Blue-hill, in Maine, through Castine, Penobscot, Buckston, Frankfort and Prospect, to Belfast; from Hallowell, in Maine, to Farmington, on Sandy-river; from Portland, in Maine, by Falmouth, Gorham, Buxton and Standish, to Limerick; from Berwick, in Maine, through Lebanon, Shapleigh and Parsonfield, to Limerick; from Standish, by Flint's-town, to Fryburg-academy; from Sandwich, by Fam-

worth and Conway, in New-Hampshire, to Fryburg, in Massachusetts ; from Portsmouth to Dover, in New-Hampshire ; from Newburyport to Haverhill ; and from Haverhill, by Kingston, Exeter, Newmarket and Durham, to Dover ; from Yarmouth, by Dennis, Harwich and Chatham, to Truro ; from Worcester, in Massachusetts, by Peterham and Northfield, to Brattleborough, in Vermont ; from Newport, in Rhode-Island, through Taunton, Norton, Mansfield and Sharon, to Boston ; from Boston, through Charlestown, Medford, Wooburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough in Massachusetts, to Amherst in New-Hampshire ; from Windsor, in Vermont, by Royalton, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier, to Burlington ; from New-Haven, in Connecticut, by such rout as the post-master shall deem expedient, to Litchfield and Sheffield, in Massachusetts ; from New-York, by Whiteplains, Bedford, Frederickstown, Dover, Sharon, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Pittsfield and Williamston, to Bennington in Vermont ; from Lansyngburg in New-York, by Waterford, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Whitehall-landing, and Fairhaven, to Rutland, in Vermont ; from New-York, to Hackensack, Paramus, New-Antrim, thence to Chester and Goshen ; from Lansyngburg, by Salem, Fairhaven, Vergennes and Bason-harbour, to Plattsburg ; from Plattsburg to Pliny Moore's in the town of Champlain ; from Schenectada, by Balltown-Springs and Glen's-bridge, to Sandy-hill ; from Old Fort Schuyler, in New-York, by Cincinnatus, to Oxford academy, on the Chenango ; from Rome, in the state of New-York, to Rotterdam, on the Oneida Lake ; from Philadelphia, to Tuckerton, in

Post roads  
established.

Post-roads  
established.

New-Jersey ; from Bristol, in Pennsylvania, to Burlington, in New-Jersey ; from Bethlehem, by Easton, to Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania ; from Harrisburg upon the east side of the Susquehannah river, to Clark's-ferry, at Petersburg, by Miller's-town, Thompson-town, Mifflin-town, Lewis-town, and Huntingdon, to Alexandria ; from thence by Center-Furnace and Bellefont, to Milesburg, on the Bald-Eagle river, at the mouth of Spring-Creek ; from thence by Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg (Deerston) and Northumberland, to Sunbury, and from thence down the east-side of the Susquehannah river, to Harrisburg ; from Somerset, through Connelville, to Union-town, and from Bedford, in Pennsylvania, the mail shall be carried through Somerset, to Greensburg, after the expiration of the present contract for carrying the mail ; from Baltimore, by Ellicott's lower mills, Montgomery Court-house and Charlestown, to Leesburg in Virginia ; from Morgantown, in Virginia, to Clarksburg, in Harrison-county ; from Leesburg, by Middleburg, in Loudoun-county, by Fauquier Court-house, to Culpeper Court-house ; from Petersburg, by Suffex Court-house, and Southampton Court-house, to South-Quay ; from Richmond, by Hanover-town, to Aylett's Warehouse ; from Todd's-bridge to King and Queen Court-house ; from Halifax Court-house, in Virginia, by Danville, to Caswell Court-house, in North-Carolina ; from Newbern to Beaufort and Swansborough, the mail to go alternately ; and from Wilmington, in North-Carolina, by Georgetown to Charleston, in South-Carolina ; from Jonesburg, in North-Carolina, by North-West River Bridge, Great



Bridge, and Kempsville, to Norfolk ; from Elizabeth city, in North-Carolina, by New-Lebanon, to North-West River Bridge ; from Morgantown, by Rutherfordton, to Spartan Court-house, in South-Carolina, and from Charlotte, by Lincolnton, to Iredell ; from Bethania, in North-Carolina, by Grayson-Court-house, to Wythe Court-house, in Virginia ; from Mecklenberg Court-house, to return by Lunenberg Court-house and Edmonds's-store, to Goldson's ; from Augusta, in Georgia, by Robison's at the White Ponds and Gillett's mill, to Coosawhatchie, in South-Carolina ; from Moffet's-store, in Tennessee, to Dannville, in Kentucky ; from Knoxville, by South-west Point, and fort Blount, to Nashville ; from Winton, by Windsor, to Edenton ; from Murfree'sborough, by South-Quay, to Suffolk, in Virginia ; from Fayetteville to Pittsburg, in Chatham county ; from Nottingham to Lower Marlborough in Maryland ; from Benedict to Chaptico, by Charlottehall academy ; from Allen's-fresh, in Maryland, by Laidlor's ferry, to Port-Conway, in Virginia ; from Waynesborough to Louisville, by Georgetown to Rock-landing, in Georgia ; from Kanondaigua, in the state of New-York, to Niagara ; from Suffield, in Connecticut, by Northampton, Brattleborough and Charlestown, by Windsor, in Vermont, to Hanover ; from Springfield, by West Springfield, to Northampton ; and that the route of the mail, from Easton, on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, to Vienna, shall be through New-market.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster-general be authorized to expend, for clerk-hire, a sum not exceeding five hun-

Allowance  
to post-  
master ge-  
neral for  
clerk hire.

dred dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore allowed; and that he be authorized to charge the United States with two hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-two cents, for the occasional hire of extra-clerks, from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Accessaries  
punishable.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, every person who shall procure, aid, advise or assist in the doing or perpetration of any of the crimes, or acts, forbidden to be done or perpetrated by the act, intituled, "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States," shall be subject to the same punishments and penalties as the persons are subject, who shall actually do, or perpetrate any of the acts or crimes forbidden by the said act.

Compensa-  
tion to  
deputy-  
post-mas-  
ters.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of March, of the present year, instead of the compensation heretofore allowed by law to the deputy-postmasters, the postmaster-general be hereby authorized to allow to the deputy-postmasters, respectively, such commission on the monies arising from the postages of letters and packets, as shall be adequate to their respective services and expenses: *Provided*, that the said commission shall not exceed thirty per cent. on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter, and twenty-five per cent. on a sum over one hundred, and not more than three hundred dollars; and twenty per cent. on any sum over four hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars; and eight per cent. on any sum collected, being over two thousand four

hundred dollars; except to the deputy-postmasters, who may be employed in receiving and dispatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in one quarter; and excepting, to the deputy-postmasters, at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night, and five o'clock in the morning; whose commission, on the first hundred dollars, collected in one quarter, may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. The postmaster-general may allow to the deputy-postmasters, respectively, a commission of fifty per cent. on the money arising from the postages of newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; and to the deputy-postmasters, whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars, in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the deputy-postmaster himself: *Provided*, that the authority given by this section to the postmaster-general, to regulate the commissions to be allowed to the deputy-postmasters, shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and no longer: And that it shall be his duty, to report to the said session, the respective commissions which he shall have allowed, by virtue of the authority herein given.

Compensation to deputy-postmasters.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no newspapers shall be received by the deputy-postmasters, to be conveyed by post, unless they are sufficiently dried and enclosed in proper wrappers, on which, besides the direction, shall be noted the number of papers, which are enclosed for subscribers, and the number

Regula-  
tions ref-  
pecting  
newspa-  
pers.

for printers: The deputy-postmasters shall form all newspapers deposited in their offices, to be conveyed by post, into mails; and if any deputy-postmaster shall open, or permit any mail of newspapers not directed to his office, to be opened, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; and any other person, who shall open such mail of newspapers, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for every such offence: *Provided*, that when mails are directed to places where no post-office is kept, they may be opened at the post-office most convenient to such place, and may also be opened, where the direction is effaced.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed to affect any existing contracts.

Postmas-  
ter-general  
to report  
to Congress  
concerning  
certain  
roads.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general, to report annually to Congress, every post-road, which shall not, after the second year, from its establishment, have produced one-third of the expense of carrying the mail on the same.

Letters to  
George  
Washington  
to be  
free.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packets to George Washington, now President of the United States, after the expiration of his term of office, and during his life, shall be received and conveyed by post free of postage.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER LXXIV.

*An Act to provide more effectually for the Settlement of Accounts between the United States, and Receivers of public Money.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when any revenue officer, or other person accountable for public money, shall neglect or refuse to pay into the Treasury, the sum or balance reported to be due to the United States, upon the adjustment of his account, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, and he is hereby required to institute suit for the recovery of the same, adding to the sum stated to be due on such account, the commissions of the delinquent, which shall be forfeited in every instance where suit is commenced, and judgment obtained thereon, and an interest of six per cent. per annum, from the time of receiving the money, until it shall be repaid into the Treasury.

Revenue officer or other person not paying public money, to be sued, to forfeit commissions, and to pay interest.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in every case of delinquency, where suit has been, or shall be instituted, a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury certified by the register, and authenticated under the seal of the department, shall be admitted as evidence, and the court trying the cause, shall be thereupon authorized to grant judgment, and award execution, accordingly. And all copies of bonds, contracts, or other papers relating to, or connected with the settlement of any account between the United States and an individual, when certified by the Register to be true copies of the originals on

A transcript of the books of the Treasury to be evidence.

Original  
contract to  
be produ-  
ced in cer-  
tain cases.

file, and authenticated under the seal of the department, as aforesaid, may be annexed to such transcripts, and shall have equal validity, and be entitled to the same degree of credit, which would be due to the original papers, if produced and authenticated in court: *Provided*, That where suit is brought upon a bond, or other sealed instrument, and the defendant shall plead "*non est factum*," or upon motion to the court, such plea or motion being verified by the oath or affirmation of the defendant, it shall be lawful for the court to take the same into consideration, and (if it shall appear to be necessary for the attainment of justice) to require the production of the original bond, contract or other paper specified in such affidavit.

Judgment  
to be ren-  
dered at  
return-  
term, ex-  
cept in cer-  
tain cases.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where suit shall be instituted against any person or persons indebted to the United States, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the court where the same may be pending, to grant judgment at the return-term, upon motion, unless the defendant shall, in open court, (the United States' attorney being present) make oath or affirmation, that he is equitably entitled to credits which had been, previous to the commencement of the suit, submitted to the consideration of the accounting-officers of the Treasury, and rejected; specifying each particular claim, so rejected in the affidavit; and that he cannot then come safely to trial. Oath or affirmation to this effect being made, subscribed and filed, if the court be thereupon satisfied, a continuance, until the next succeeding term, may be granted; but not otherwise, unless as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in suits between the United States and individuals, no claim for a credit shall be admitted, upon trial, but such as shall appear to have been presented to the accounting-officers of the Treasury, for their examination, and by them disallowed, in whole or in part, unless it should be proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is, at the time of trial, in possession of vouchers not before in his power to procure, and that he was prevented from exhibiting a claim for such credit, at the Treasury, by absence from the United States, or some unavoidable accident.

No credit to be admitted unless presented to the Treasury, or one of the power of the party to do it.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That where any revenue-officer, or other person hereafter becoming indebted to the United States, by bond or otherwise, shall become insolvent, or where the estate of any deceased debtor, in the hands of executors or administrators, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt due to the United States shall be first satisfied; and the priority hereby established, shall be deemed to extend, as well to cases in which a debtor, not having sufficient property to pay all his debts, shall make a voluntary assignment thereof, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed, or absent debtor, shall be attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of legal bankruptcy shall be committed.

In all cases of insolvency, the debt due to the United States shall be first paid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs of execution upon any judgment obtained for the use of the United States, in any of the courts of the United States in one state, may run and be executed in any other state, or in any of the territories of the United States, but shall be issued from, and made re-

turnable to the court where the judgment was obtained, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prior legal  
remedies  
not to be  
impaired.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, take away, or impair any legal remedy or remedies for the recovery of debts now due, or hereafter to be due to the United States, in law or equity, from any person or persons whatsoever, which remedy or remedies might be used if this act was not in force.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXXV.

*An Act to authorize the Adjustment and Payment at the Treasury, of the Expenses of George Smith, and John Robertson, for their Ransom from Captivity at Algiers.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be; and they hereby are authorized to examine the claims and vouchers of George Smith and John Robertson, respectively, for the sums severally paid and expended by them, for their



Accounts  
of Smith  
and Ro-  
bertson to  
be settled.

ransoms from captivity among the Algerines, and after deducting from the amount of such payments and expenditures, any sum or sums heretofore paid to the said George Smith or John Robertson, on the account of the United States, towards his respective claim, to allow the balance thereof, not exceeding eight hundred and seventy-four dollars to George Smith, and not exceeding two thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars to the said John Robertson; and which balances shall be paid at the Treasury, out of any money not already appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the  
House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President pro  
tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXVI.

*An Act for the Remission of the Duties of Ton-  
nage on the Vessels of James O'Brien and  
James Aylward.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties of tonnage due on the schooner Endeavour, and on the schooner Fish-Hawk, the property of James O'Brien and James Aylward, dis-

Duties of  
tonnage  
remitted in  
certain  
cases.

treffed mariners from Newfoundland, who took refuge in the port of Plymouth, in November last, shall be, and hereby are remitted.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXXVII.

*An Act authorizing an Expenditure, and making an Appropriation for the Prosecution of the Claims of certain Citizens of the United States, for Property captured by the belligerent Powers.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to advance, on account of the several prize-causes before the court of admiralty, and court of appeals in England, a sum sufficient to defray the costs thereof, so far as the agents of the United States may have become sureties for the same. And that for defraying, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, that expense, and that which may be incurred in procuring from the admiralty courts of any of the belligerent

Fifty thousand dollars appropriated to prosecute claims of American citizens.

powers, copies of papers relative to the property of American citizens, captured by any of the said powers, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, shall be, and hereby is appropriated, in addition to the sums which, from the appropriations for intercourse with foreign nations, have been expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in the prosecution of those claims; which sum shall be paid from any monies which may be in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from the money which has been, or which shall be received on any claim, as aforesaid, all costs in the prosecution therefor, which have been, or which shall be incurred by the United States, shall be taken and deducted, or otherwise refunded, and shall be accounted for, by the agent or agents employed therein, under the direction of the President; which account, as far as may be then had, shall be submitted to Congress, at their next session.

costs to be  
deducted  
from the  
sums re-  
covered.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXVIII.

*An Act providing for certain Buoys, to be placed in and near the Harbour of Boston.*

Buoys to  
be placed  
in the har-  
bour of  
Boston.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed, to cause to be placed in and near the harbour of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, upon such rocks, ledges, or shoals, as the security of navigation there most requires to be distinguished, not exceeding six larger, and ten smaller buoys, whereof the whole expense shall not exceed one thousand six hundred dollars.

Appropri-  
ation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred dollars, shall be, and hereby is appropriated to defray the necessary expense of the said buoys, to be paid from the duties on imports and tonnage.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*



## CHAPTER LXXIX.

*An Act extending the Time for receiving on Loan  
the domestic Debt of the United States.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the several provisions of the act, intituled, "An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States," passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, be, and they are hereby continued in force, until the thirty-first day of December next, and no longer: *Provided*, that nothing herein-contained, shall be construed to extend to any evidence of public debt, which may be barred by any act of limitation.

Time ex-  
tended to  
loan do-  
mestic  
debt.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of  
the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXX.

*An Act to revive and continue the Act, passed the thirtieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Compensation of Clerks."*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled, "An act to regulate the compensation of clerks," passed the thirtieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby revived and continued until the first day of January next.

Act continued.

Additional allowance to clerks, sergeant-at-arms and door-keepers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred dollars be allowed and paid to each of the principal and engrossing clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, in addition to the sums allowed them by law, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six: And also, that the further sum of one hundred dollars to each of the principal and engrossing clerks employed by the Secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, be allowed and paid, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; also, the like sum to the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, and to each of the door-keepers, and assistant door-keepers of the two Houses of Congress, in addition to the sums heretofore allowed by law.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## CHAPTER LXXXI.

*An Act concerning the Circuit-Courts of the United States.*

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Times of holding the circuit-courts. United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress, the times and places of holding the several circuit-courts of the United States, in the present and each succeeding year, shall be as follows, to wit :

In the state of New-York, at the city of New-York, on the first days of April and September.

In Connecticut, at New-Haven, on the thirteenth day of April, and at Hartford on the seventeenth day of September.

In Vermont, at Windsor, on the first day of May, and at Rutland, on the third day of October.

In New-Hampshire, at Portsmouth, on the nineteenth day of May, and at Exeter, on the second day of November.

In Massachusetts, at Boston, on the first day of June, and twentieth day of October.

In Rhode-Island, at Newport, on the fifteenth day of June, and at Providence on the fifteenth day of November.

In New-Jersey, at Trenton, on the first days of April and October.

In Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the eleventh days of April and October.

In Delaware, at New-Castle, on the twenty-seventh day of June, and at Dover, on the twenty-seventh day of October.

In Maryland, at Annapolis, on the seventh

Times of  
holding the  
circuit-  
courts.

day of May, and at Baltimore, on the seventh day of November.

In Virginia, at Richmond, on the twenty-second days of May and November.

In Georgia, at Savannah, on the twentieth day of April, and at Augusta, on the eighth day of November.

In South-Carolina, at Charleston, on the sixth day of May, and the twenty-fifth day of October.

In North-Carolina, at Raleigh, on the first day of June, and on the thirtieth day of November: *Provided*, That if any of these days shall happen on a Sunday, the court shall be held on the day following.

Certain  
acts repea-  
led.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of an "act for altering the times of holding the circuit-courts, in certain districts of the United States, and for other purposes," and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of "An act making certain alterations in the act for establishing the judicial, and altering the time and place of holding certain courts," be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that the stated district-courts of North-Carolina, shall, in future, be held at the town of Newbern.

District-  
courts to  
be held at  
Newbern.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all such process of the several district-courts, within the said district, as before the passing of this act shall have issued, and all recognizances made, returnable to any of the said several district-courts; and all suits and other proceedings, that were continued, and are depending therein, shall now be returned and held continued to the district-court of the said state, to be holden at Newbern, on the first Monday in April



next; and shall therein be tried, and otherwise proceeded on, according to law; and the dockets and records of the said several district-courts, shall be hereafter kept at Newbern, aforesaid. And, to the end, that suitors, witnesses, and all others concerned, may have notice of the alteration hereby made, the marshal of the said district of North-Carolina is hereby required to make the same known, by proclamation, on or before the twenty-third day of the present month.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings, and process depending in, or issuing out of any of the said courts, which are or may be made returnable to any other times and places appointed for holding the same than those above specified, shall be deemed legally returnable on the days and at the places above specified, and not otherwise. And all suits and other proceedings in any of the said courts, which stand continued to any other times and places than those above specified, shall be deemed continued to the times and places prescribed by this act, and no other.

Process  
how re-  
turnable.

Sec. 5. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That if in consequence of any alterations made by this act, it shall appear expedient to the district-judge of any of the districts where such alterations are made as aforesaid, that a new venire should issue for the summoning of jurors to attend the circuit-court of such district, which is to be first held after the present session of Congress, it shall be lawful for him to direct the clerk of the said circuit-court to issue a venire accordingly, for the summoning of such number of jurors as the said district-judge shall think fit, and from such parts of the district as shall appear to him most suitable

District-  
judge may  
issue a ve-  
nire.

Time of  
holding dis-  
trict-courts  
in Kentue-  
ky.

to the convenience of the people thereof, giving reasonable notice of the time and place of attendance.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of September next, the present terms for holding the district-court, in the Kentucky district, shall cease, and thereafter the said court shall be holden on the second Monday in March, the third Monday in June, and the third Monday in November, annually.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the  
House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President pro  
tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

## C H A P T E R LXXXII.

*An Act for the Relief of John Brown.*

**B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury shall and may examine and determine upon such evidence, as John Brown, of Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, surviving partner of the late house of Brown and Francis, shall and may produce and offer, to establish and prove the export

and delivery without the limits of the United States, of certain foreign Geneva and empty bottles, said to have been exported from the port of Providence for the East-Indies, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by the said Brown and Francis ; and, upon satisfactory proof of such export and delivery as, by law, is required for goods entitled to a drawback of duties, the Comptroller of the Treasury shall and may direct the payment to the said John Brown, of the drawback of the duties which have been paid on the said Geneva and bottles ; any failure of the particular certificates of delivery required by law notwithstanding.

Drawback  
allowed  
to John  
Brown,

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

President  
to call on  
certain  
states re-  
specting an  
amend-  
ment to the  
Constitu-  
tion.

**R**ESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Re-  
presentatives of the United States of Ame-  
rica, in Congress assembled,* That the President  
be requested to adopt some speedy and effec-  
tual means of obtaining information from the  
states of Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylv-  
ania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ten-  
nessee and South-Carolina, whether they have  
ratified the amendment proposed by Congress  
to the Constitution concerning the suability  
of states ; if they have, to obtain the proper  
evidences thereof.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President pro  
tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March second, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

**R**ESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the five hundred copies of the laws of the United States, directed to be printed by the act, intituled, “An Act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States,” and which were, by the said act, reserved for the future disposition of Congress, shall be distributed by the Secretary of State, in the manner following: One set shall be delivered to George Washington, now President of the United States; to the President of the United States; to the Vice-President of the United States, and to each of the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives; six sets shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate, and twelve sets to the clerk of the House of Representatives; one set shall be delivered to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court; to each of the Judges of the District Courts; and to each of the Marshals and Attornies of each district; one set shall be delivered to the Secretary of State; to the Secretary of the Treasury; to the Secretary of War; to the Attorney-General, to the Director of the Mint; to the Comptroller of the Treasury; to the Commissioner of the Revenue; to the Register; to the Auditor; to the Accountant of the War-Department, and to the Postmaster-General, and the Purveyor of public supplies; one set shall be delivered to the Governor and to the Secretary of the Territory northwest of the Ohio, and to each of the Judges thereof; one set shall be delivered to each Collector, Naval-Officer and Surveyor, and to each Supervisor and Inspector of the Revenue, in the United States.

Mode of  
distribu-  
ting laws of  
U. States.



Sec. 1. *And be it further resolved,* That in case of the death, resignation, or dismissal from office, of either of the officers before-mentioned, excepting the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, the said copies of the laws of the United States, delivered to them as aforesaid, shall belong to their respective successors in the said offices.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of  
the House of Representatives.*

WILLIAM BINGHAM, *President of the  
Senate pro tempore.*

APPROVED, March third, 1797 :

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States.*

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A T R E A T Y,  
HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,  
WITH THE  
N A T I O N S,  
OR  
T R I B E S O F I N D I A N S,  
DENOMINATING THEMSELVES THE  
Seven Nations of Canada.

---

*At a Treaty held at the City of New-York, with the Nations or Tribes of Indians, denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada; Abraham Ogden, Commissioner, appointed under the Authority of the United States, to hold the Treaty; Ohnaweio, alias Goodstream, Tegaragwanegen, alias Thomas Williams, two Chiefs of the Caghnawagas; Atiatoharongwan, alias Colonel Lewis Cook, a Chief of the St. Regis Indians, and William Gray, Deputies, authorized to represent the Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians at the Treaty, and Mr. Gray, serving also as Interpreter; Egbert Benson, Richard Varick and James Watson, Agents for the State of New-York; William Constable and Daniel M'Cormick, Purchasers under Alexander Macomb:*

THE agents for the state, having, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner, proposed to the deputies for the Indians, the compensation herein-after mentioned, for the extinguishment of their

Cession of  
lands to  
state of  
New-York.

Consider-  
ation paid  
therefor.

claim to all lands within the state, and the said deputies being willing to accept the same, it is thereupon granted, agreed and concluded between the said deputies and the said agents, as follows: The said deputies do, for and in the name of the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, cede, release and quit claim to the people of the state of New-York, forever, all the claim, right, or title of them, the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, to lands within the said state: *Provided nevertheless*, That the tract equal to six miles square, reserved in the sale made by the commissioners of the land-office of the said state, to Alexander Macomb, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the village of St. Regis, shall still remain so reserved. The said agents do, for, and in the name of the people of the state of New-York, grant to the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, that the people of the state of New-York shall pay to them, at the mouth of the river Chazy, on Lake Champlain, on the third Monday in August next, the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight-pence, and the further sum of two hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence, lawful money of the said state, and on the third Monday in August, yearly, forever thereafter, the like sum of two hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence: *Provided nevertheless*, That the people of the state of New-York shall not be held to pay the said sums, unless in respect to the two sums to be paid on the third Monday in August next, at least twenty, and in respect to the said yearly sum to be paid thereafter, at least five of the principal men of the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, shall

attend as deputies to receive and give receipts for the same : The said deputies having suggested, that the Indians of the village of St. Regis have built a mill on Salmon river, and another on Grass river, and that the meadows on Grass river are necessary to them for hay ; in order, therefore, to secure to the Indians of the said village, the use of the said mills and meadows, in case they should hereafter appear not to be included within the above tract so to remain reserved ; it is, therefore, also agreed and concluded between the said deputies, the said agents, and the said William Constable and Daniel M'Cormick, for themselves and their associates, purchasers under the said Alexander Macomb, of the adjacent lands, that there shall be reserved, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the said village of St. Regis, in like manner as the said tract is to remain reserved, a tract of one mile square, at each of the said mills, and the meadows on both sides of the said Grass river from the said mill thereon, to its confluence with the river St. Lawrence.

Indian reserve.

*IN TESTIMONY whereof, the said commissioner, the said deputies, the said agents, and the said William Constable and Daniel M'Cormick, have hereunto, and to two other acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the state of New-York, and another to remain with the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, set their hands and seals, in the city of New-York, the thirty-first day of May, in the twentieth year of the independence of the United States, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.*

Abraham Ogden,

( L. S. )

Egbert Benson,	(L. S.)
Richard Varick,	(L. S.)
James Watfon,	(L. S.)
William Constable,	(L. S.)
Daniel M'Cormick,	(L. S.)
Ohaweio, <i>his</i> ✕ <i>mark (alias Goodstream)</i>	(L. S.)
Otiatokarongwan, <i>his</i> ✕ <i>mark (alias Colonel Lewis Cook.)</i>	(L. S.)
William Gray,	(L. S.)
Teharagwanegen, ✕ <i>(alias Thomas Williams)</i>	(L. S.)

*Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of*  
 Samuel Jones, Recorder of the city of  
 New-York.

John Tayler, Recorder of the city of  
 Albany.

Joseph Ogden Hoffman, attorney-ge-  
 neral of the state of New-York.



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## JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America.

*To all to whom these presents shall come; Greeting:*

**W**HEREAS, a Treaty of Peace and Friendship was made and concluded on, at Coleraine, in the state of Georgia, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, between the President of the United States of America, on the one part, and behalf of the said states, and the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, on the part of the said Nation; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

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**A TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP**  
*made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the one Part, and Behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, on the Part of the said Nation.*

**T**HE parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek nation, and the citizens and members thereof; and to remove the causes of war, by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary, just and friendly arrangements; the President of the United States, by Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer and Andrew Pick-

ens, Commissioners whom he hath constituted with powers for these purposes; by and with the advise and consent of the Senate; and the Creek Nation of Indians, by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, representing the whole Creek Nation, have agreed to the following articles :

### ARTICLE I.

Treaty at  
New-York  
binding.

The Treaty entered into, at New-York, between the parties on the 7th day of August, 1790, is, and shall remain obligatory on the contracting parties, according to the terms of it, except as herein provided for.

### ARTICLE II.

Boundary-  
line.

The boundary line from the Currahee mountain, to the head, or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called, by the white people, Appalatohee, and by the Indians, Tulapocka, and down the middle of the same, shall be clearly ascertained, and marked, at such time, and in such manner, as the President shall direct. And the Indians will, on being informed of the determination of the President, send as many of their old chiefs, as he may require, to see the line ascertained and marked.

### ARTICLE III.

President  
may estab-  
lish a trad-  
ing or mi-  
litary post.

The President of the United States of America shall have full powers, whenever he may deem it advisable, to establish a trading or military post on the south side of the Alata-maha, on the bluff, about one mile above Beard's bluff; or any where from thence down the said river on the lands of the Indians, to garrison the same with any part of the mili-

tary force of the United States, to protect the posts, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the parties : And the Indians do hereby annex to the post aforesaid, a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river ; which post and the lands annexed thereto, are hereby ceded to, and shall be to the use, and under the government of the United States of America.

#### ARTICLE IV.

As soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time and manner of running the line from the Currahee mountain, to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee, and notified the chiefs of the Creek land of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend to see the same completed : And if the President should deem it proper, then to fix on any place or places adjoining the river, and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts ; the Creeks who attend there, will concur in fixing the same, according to the wishes of the President. And to each post, the Indians shall annex a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river. And the said lands shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America. *Provided always*, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States of America, be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this cession, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian lands.

Line to be run.

Trading or military posts to be established.

## ARTICLE V.

Chiefs to  
attend the  
running  
the line  
with Spain.

Whenever the President of the United States of America, and the king of Spain, may deem it advisable to mark the boundaries which separate their territories, the President shall give notice thereof to the Creek chiefs, who will furnish two principal chiefs, and twenty hunters to accompany the persons employed on this business, as hunters and guides from the Chocktaw country, to the head of St. Mary's. The chiefs shall receive each half a dollar per day, and the hunters one quarter of a dollar each per day, and ammunition, and a reasonable value for the meat delivered by them for the use of the persons on this service.

## ARTICLE VI.

Boundary-  
line with  
Chocktaws  
and Chick-  
saws.

The Treaties of Hopewell, between the United States and the Chocktaws and Chickasaws, and at Holston between the Cherokees and the United States, mark the boundaries of those tribes of Indians. And the Creek nation do hereby relinquish all claims to any part of the territory inhabited or claimed by the citizens of the United States, in conformity with the said treaties.

## ARTICLE VII.

Prisoners  
to be given  
up.

The Creek nation shall deliver, as soon as practicable, to the superintendant of Indian affairs, at such place as he may direct, all citizens of the United States; white inhabitants and negroes who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation, agreeable to the treaty at New-York, and also all citizens, white inhabitants, negroes and property taken since the signing of that treaty. And if any such pri-

soners, negroes or property should not be delivered, on or before the first day of January next, the governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to claim and receive such prisoners, negroes and property, under the direction of the President of the United States.

### ARTICLE VIII.

In consideration of the friendly disposition of the Creek nation towards the government of the United States, evidenced by the stipulations in the present treaty, and particularly the leaving it in the discretion of the President to establish trading or military posts on their lands; the commissioners of the United States, on behalf of the said states, give to the said nation, goods to the value of six thousand dollars, and stipulate to send to the Indian nation, two blacksmiths, with strikers, to be employed for the upper and lower Creeks with the necessary tools.

Presents  
to the In-  
dians.

### ARTICLE IX.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution with all good faith and sincerity. *Provided nevertheless*, That persons now under arrest, in the state of Georgia, for a violation of the treaty at New-York, are not to be included in this amnesty, but are to abide the decision of law.

Past ani-  
mosities to  
cease.

### ARTICLE X.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the



same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

*Done at Colerain, the 29th of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.*

Benjamin Hawkins. George Clymer.  
Andrew Pickens.

*Corvetas.*

Chruchateneah, x  
Tufikia Mico, x  
Inclenis Mico, x  
Tuskenah, x  
Ookfufkee Tuftune-  
ka x  
Clewalee Tuftune-  
ka. x

*Cuffitas.*

Tufikia Mico, x  
Cuffita Mico, x  
Fufatchee Mico, x  
Opoey Mico. x

*Broken Arrows.*

Tuftuneka Mico, x  
Othley Opoey, x  
Opoey Tuftuneka, x  
Oboethly Tuftune-  
ka. x

*Eucheas.*

Euchee Mico. x

*Ufuchees.*

Ofaw Enehah, x  
Ephah Tuskenah, x  
Tufikia Mico. x

*Chehaws.*

Chehaw Mico. x

*Talehanas.*

Othley poey Mico, x  
Othley poey Tufti-  
miha. x

*Oakmulgees.*

Opoey Thlocco, x  
Parachuckley, x  
Tuskenah. x

*Euphales.*

Pahose Mico, x  
Tuftunika Chopco. x

*Ottassees.*

Fufatchee Hulloo  
Mico, x  
Tufikia Mico, x  
Mico Opoey. x

*Tallefsees.*

Tallefsee Mico, x  
Othley poey Mico. x

*Little Oakjoys.*

Meeke Matla. x

*Hicory Ground.*

Opoey Mico. x

*Kuyalegees.*

Kelése Hatkie. x

*Weakis.*

Nedhomotca Opo-  
ey, x

Tufikia Mico.	x	Oneas Tuftenagee,	x
<i>Cleewallees.</i>		Alak Ajo,	x
Opoe-y-e-Matla.	x	Stilcpeck Chatee,	x
<i>Coofis.</i>		Tuchefee Mico.	x
Hofonupe Hodjo.	x	<i>Kealeegees.</i>	
<i>Tukabathees.</i>		Cheea Hajo.	x
Holahto Mico,	x	<i>Hitchetaws.</i>	
Tuftunika Thlocco.	x	Talmafee Matla.	x
<i>Oakfuskees.</i>		<i>Tuckabatchees.</i>	
Pafhphalaha.	x	Tuftincke Hajo.	x
<i>Abacouchees.</i>		Okoliffa,	x
Spani Hodjo,	x	Coweta Matla,	x
Tuftinoka.	x	Coofa Mico,	x
<i>Upper Euphaules.</i>		Fufatchee Mico,	x
Opoe-y.	x	Pip Hatkee,	x
<i>Natchees.</i>		Foofatchee Mico,	x
Chinibe.	x	Neathlaco,	x
<i>Upper Cheebaws.</i>		Tuchabatchee How-	
Spokoi Hodjo,	x	la,	x
Tuftunika.	x	Spoko Hajo.	x
<i>Mackasookos.</i>		<i>Kialeegees.</i>	
Tufkeehenehaw.	x	Chuckchack Nin-	
<i>Oconeas.</i>		cha,	x
Knapematha Thloc-		Opoyo Matla,	x
co.	x	Lachlee Matla.	x
<i>Cufetabs.</i>		<i>Big Tallafees.</i>	
Cufa Mico,	x	Chowoftia Hajo,	x
Tufekia Mico Ahtee,	x	Neathloco Opyo,	x
Halartee Matla,	x	Neathloco,	x
Talahoua Mico,	x	Chowlactely Mico,	x
Neathlocto,	x	Tocofo Hajo,	x
Nuckfamico,	x	Hoochee Matla,	x
Eftechaco Mico,	x	Howlacta,	x
Tufkegee Tufkina-		Tuftinica Mico,	x
gee,	x	Opoy Fraico.	x
Cochus Mico,	x	<i>Big Talafsee.</i>	
Opio Hajo,	x	Houlacta,	x

Elcateee Hajo,	x	Neamatle Matla.	x
Chosolop Hajo,	x	<i>Weeokee's.</i>	
Coofa Hajo,	x	Tufticnika Hajo.	x
<i>Tuchabatchees.</i>		<i>Tuchabatchee's.</i>	
Chohajo.	x	Neamatoochee.	x
<i>Coofi's.</i>		<i>Cuffita's.</i>	
Tushegee Tuftina-		Talewa Othleopoya,	x
gee,	x	Talmasse Matla,	x
Talmafa Watalica.	x	Niah Weathla,	x
<i>Euphalees.</i>		Emathlee-laco,	x
Tothes Hago.	x	Otteffee Matla,	x
<i>Otafees.</i>		Muclaffee Matla,	x
Opio Tuftinagee,	x	Eufallee Matla.	x
Yafkee Mall Hajo,	x	<i>Tuckabatchees.</i>	
Oboyethlee Tuftin-		Cunipee Howla.	x
agee,	x	<i>Cowetas.</i>	
Tuftinagee Hajo,	x	Hospotak Tuftinagee	x
Hillibee Tuftinagee		<i>Natchees.</i>	
Hajo,	x	Spoko Hodjo.	x
Effa Tuskeena,	x	<i>Uchee's.</i>	
Emathlee Locó,	x	Tuftinagee Chatee.	x
Tuftenagee Mico,	x	<i>Ufuchees.</i>	
Yaha Tuftinagee,	x	Spokoca Tuftinagee	x
Cunctaslee Justina-		Othley-poey-Tufti-	
gee.	x	nagee,	x
<i>Ottafees.</i>		Tufkeeneah.	x
Coofa Tuftinagee,	x		

WITNESS: James Seagrove, superintendent Indian affairs, C. N. Henry Gaither, lieutenant-colonel-commandant. Const. Freeman, A. W. D. major artillery and engineers. Samuel Tinsley, capt. 3d. sub-legion. Samuel Allinson, ensign 2d. sub-legion. John W. Thompson, ensign 1st U. S. sub-legion. Geo. Gillaspy, surgeon L. U. S. Timothy Barnard, D. A. and sworn Interpreter. James

Burges, D. A. and sworn Interpreter. James Jordan. Richard Thomas. Alexander Cornells. William Eaton, capt. 4th U. S. sub-legion, commandant at Coleraine and secretary to the commission.

*And whereas*, the Senate of the United States, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring, did, by their resolution of the second day of March instant, ‘consent to, and advise the President of the United States, to ratify the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, made and concluded at Coleraine, in the state of Georgia, on the 29th June, 1796, between the President of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, and the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part of the said nation : *Provided, and on condition*, that nothing in the third and fourth articles of the said treaty, expressed in the words following,’

Consent of  
the Senate  
on condition  
that  
the third

“ Article 3d, The President of the United States of America shall have full powers, whenever he may deem it advisable, to establish a trading or military post on the south side of the Alatomaha, on the bluff, about one mile above Beard’s bluff; or any where from thence down the said river on the lands of the Indians, to garrison the same with any part of the military force of the United States, to protect the post, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the parties : And the Indians do hereby annex to the post aforesaid, a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river, which post and the lands annexed thereto, are hereby ceded to, and shall be to the use, and under the government of the United States of America.

and fourth  
articles  
shall not  
affect the  
claim of  
Georgia.

“ Art. 4th, as soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time and manner of running the line from the Currahee mountain, to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconnee, and notified the Chiefs of the Creek land of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend, to see the same completed : And if the President should deem it proper, then to fix on any place or places adjoining the river, and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts : the Creeks who attend there, will concur in fixing the same, according to the wishes of the President. And to each post, the Indians shall annex a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river. And the said lands shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America. *Provided always*, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States of America, be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this cession, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian lands,” shall be construed to affect any claim of the state of Georgia, to the right of pre-emption in the land therein set apart for military or trading posts ; or to give to the United States without the consent of the said state, any right to the soil, or to the exclusive legislation over the same, or any other right than that of establishing, maintaining, and exclusively governing military and trading posts within the Indian territory mentioned in the said articles, as long as the frontier of Georgia may require these establishments.

*NOW KNOW YE*, that I, having seen and



considered the said treaty, do hereby accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof ; under and subject to the proviso and condition mentioned and contained in the aforesaid resolution of the Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Ratification.

*GIVEN at the City of Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and in the twenty-first year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.*

By the President of the } JOHN ADAMS.  
United States :

TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
*Secretary of State,*

---

# Congress of the United States,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,  
ON WEDNESDAY THE FOURTH OF MARCH,  
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED  
AND EIGHTY-NINE.

---

*The Conventions of a number of States, having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And, as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution:*

**R**ESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by *three-fourths* of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

*Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

## *Article the First.*

After the first enumeration required by the first

article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

*Article the Second.*

No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

*Article the Third.*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

*Article the Fourth.*

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

*Article the Fifth.*

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in

time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

*Article the Sixth.*

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

*Article the Seventh.*

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger ; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

*Article the Eighth.*

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in

his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

*Article the Ninth.*

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

*Article the Tenth.*

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

*Article the Eleventh.*

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

*Article the Twelfth.*

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States,*  
*and President of the Senate.*

*Attest.* { JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*  
{ SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

**Note.** The ten last articles of amendments have been adopted by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several states in the union, and are become a part of the Constitution of the United States. The two first articles have not been adopted.



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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE ; TO WIT :

*I hereby certify, That this Edition of the Laws of the United States of America, consisting of three volumes, printed by Richard Folwell, has been published pursuant to the " Act for the more general promulgation of the Laws of the United States," and to the " Act to amend the act, intituled, an act for the more general promulgation of the Laws of the United States ;" and that the acts of the first, second, third and fourth Congress, contained in this Edition, together with the treaties made by the United States with other nations, have been collated with, and found conformable to the original Rolls deposited in this office ;—excepting the following*

### ERRATA.

—\*:—

Vol. I. Page 5A, line 14 from the bottom—read district instead of districts.  
56, 15 from the top—add, to appear after "made."  
208, 8 from the bottom—read parcels instead of parcel.  
386, 5 from the top—read convoys instead of convoy.  
443, 12 from the bottom—read retreat instead of retract.  
460, 5 from the bottom—read apposed for opposed.  
471, at the top—after "Iroquois" insert or.

Vol. II.— 34, —14 from the bottom—after "settlement" insert that.  
223, 20 from the top—read computed instead of imputed.  
52C, 12 from the top—read should instead of would.

Vol. III.— 84, —16 from the bottom—read provide instead of povidе.  
127, 4 from top—read county instead of country.  
187, 7 from top—read actual instead of auctual.  
296, 19 from bottom—read company instead of compay.  
310, 4 from bottom—read eventua.l instead of eventful.  
301, at the end of the act—read fixed instead of fized.  
354, 19 from the top—read power instead of pow-  
361, 1 on the top—read Salem instead of Selem.

*Given under my hand, at Philadelphia,  
the 29th March, 1797 :  
TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Secretary of State.*

---

I N D E X  
TO THE  
L A W S  
OF THE  
United States of America;  
CONTAINING  
A DIGEST OF THE SAME,  
ARRANGED UNDER GENERAL HEADS.

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**T**HE object of the following index is, to exhibit under proper and particular heads, references to the pages in the body of the work : and, under general heads, a systematic abridgement of the laws, with a like reference to the pages. As the acts relative to each subject were dispersed through all the volumes, owing to their being passed at different sessions, it was believed that it would greatly facilitate the acquiring of a knowledge of them, to present, in one view, the whole law relating to each particular subject. But as the acts imposing the duty of impost were passed at different periods, and the duty at each time varied, it was found to be very difficult to exhibit in detail, each article of import subject to a duty with a reference to the pages of every act. It was, therefore, thought best, to present without such reference, a detailed view of the duty on each specific article, in an alphabetical arrangement,—by a recurrence to which, the duty on imports can be ascertained with ease and precision.

---

UNDER THE FOLLOWING GENERAL  
HEADS, WILL BE FOUND

The Abridgement of the Laws.

---

*Aliens.*

*Appropriations.*

*Bank of the United States.*

*Coasting Trade.*

*Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*

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*Debt of the United States.*

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*Militia.*

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*Penalties mitigated or remitted.*

*Pensioners.*

*Post-Office and Post-Roads.*

*President of the United States.*

*Registry, and Recording of Vessels.*

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*State, Department of.*

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Any free white alien may become a citizen of the United States on the following conditions:

1. He shall have declared on oath, or affirmed, before some court of the United States, or some one of the

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# I N D E X.

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- Costs not allowed in the circuit-courts in suits originally brought there, if the plaintiff, or petitioner in equity, recover a less sum than five hundred dollars, or a libellant, on his own appeal, if he recovers less than three hundred dollars, but may be taxed against them at the discretion of the court, i. 61
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i. 100

Misprision, or concealing of treason, is punishable by imprisonment, not exceeding seven years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars,

100

Murder in any fort, arsenal, &c. under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, punishable with death,

101

The court before whom a conviction of murder is had, may order the body to be delivered to a surgeon for dissection, and a rescue, or an attempt to rescue it, is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months,

101

Any person guilty of misprision of murder, or any felony on the high seas, or in any place under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars,

102

Manslaughter in a fort, or place, under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars,

102

Piracy on the high seas, or in any river, harbor, basin or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, punishable with death,

102

Any citizen committing piracy, or robbery, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, under color of a commission from a foreign state, shall suffer death,

103

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103

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104

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104

# I N D E X.

## [Crimes.]

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- Stealing, or falsifying records, or acknowledging recognizances in the name of others, without their consent, punishable by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and by whipping not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, 106
- Forgery of any certificate, or public security of the United States, or putting off, or offering to put off the same, punishable with death, 105
- Stealing property in places under the sole jurisdiction of the United States, or embezzling public property, punishable by forfeiture of four-fold the value of the goods stolen or embezzled, and by whipping not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, 107
- Receiving or buying stolen goods, knowing them to be such, and concealing or harboring thieves and felons knowingly, shall be punished as in cases of larceny, 107
- Perjury and subornation of perjury, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years, by fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars, by standing in the pillory one hour, and by rendering the convict perpetually incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States, 108
- In indictments for perjury or subornation of perjury, it is sufficient to set forth the substance of the charge, without setting forth the whole proceedings in the court where the offence was committed, 108
- Bribery punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the courts, and the offender shall be perpetually disabled to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States, 109
- Persons obstructing the execution of any process from a court, or assaulting and abusing any officer serving the same, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, 109
- Rescue of criminals, how punished, 110
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# I N D E X

## [Crimes.]

- tors of the laws of nations, and may be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at discretion, i. 110
- 111
- No citizen or inhabitant of the United States shall take benefit of the law, for debts contracted prior to his entering into the service of the foreign minister, nor other person, unless his name be registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and be, by him, transmitted to the marshal of the district, where Congress reside, 111
- Violation of safe conducts, and offering injury to a public minister, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and by fine at discretion, 112
- In treason, the prisoner shall have a copy of the indictment and lists of the jury and witnesses three days before the trial, 112
- In other capital cases, the prisoner shall have a copy of the indictment, and a list of the jury, two days before the trial, 112
- In all cases, the person indicted shall be allowed counsel and process to compel the attendance of witnesses, 112
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- The punishment of death shall be by hanging, 114
- Any citizen accepting or exercising, within the United States, a commission from a foreign prince, shall be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, iii. 88
- Any person in the United States, enlisting or hiring another to enlist or go beyond the limits thereof, to enter into the service of a foreign state as a soldier or mariner, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, 89
- Any person in the United States, that shall fit or attempt to fit out a privateer, or be concerned therein, with intent to commit hostilities against a foreign state, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall deliver a commission, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand



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## [Crimes.]

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- President of the United States, in case of fitting out or augmenting privateers, or disobedience to a process from any court of the United States, is authorized to employ the land or naval forces, or the militia, to execute the law; to prevent the fitting out privateers, or carrying on an expedition against a foreign prince, and to compel any vessel to depart the United States, when, by treaties, or the laws of nations, she ought not to remain therein, iii. 91, 92
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## DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## [*Debt of the United States.*]

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United States, are authorized to purchase the public  
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## D R A W B A C K S.

- Drawbacks of duties shall be allowed on the exportation of imported goods from the ports in which they were originally entered, and from any ports at which ships or vessels from the Cape of Good-Hope, or any place beyond the same, are admitted to make entry; provided, that in cases where goods are exported from ports other than those in which they were originally entered, they shall be accompanied with a certificate from the collector of the district, into which they were imported, describing the same, and the vessel with the amount of duties secured thereon i. 231. iii. 157
- To obtain such certificate, entry of the goods must be made on oath, with a description of the goods, and the district to which they are destined, and must be entered with the collector of the district, where they are brought before they are unladen iii. 158
- When goods are exported from a port, other than that into which they were originally imported, to entitle the owner to the drawback, he must, besides producing such certificate, make the same entry, and the goods must undergo the same examination as where goods are exported from the place of original importation, 159
- Exporters intending to take benefit of the drawback of duties on goods, must give twenty-four hours notice to the collector of their intention to export the same, with a particular account thereof: and on proof of their identity, and the payment or security of the duties there-

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## [Drawbacks.]

on, the collector may grant a permit for their lading. The exporter shall make oath that the goods are intended to be exported, and give bond with one or more sureties, that they shall not be relanded in the United States, i. 231

No drawback shall be allowed, unless the duties amount to twenty dollars, nor unless the goods are exported in the same casks, cases, chests, boxes or other packages, in which they were originally imported, except liquors in casks, coffee in casks, or other packages and unrefined sugar; in which cases, the casks or packages may be filled up, or new ones used when the old are rendered unfit for exportation iii. 158

Drawbacks shall apply to any quantity in proportion ii. 73

Goods entered for exportation, to obtain drawbacks; if relanded within the United States, shall be forfeited, with the vessel; and all persons concerned therein, shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months, i. 234

In all cases where goods are exported from the district into which they were originally imported, the collectors shall give debentures to the amount of the duties, and payable at the same time with the duties, except where they have been paid, or are payable in three months, and then the debenture shall be payable in three months, and the collectors shall discharge such debentures out of the public money, in their hands, iii. 159

Where goods shall be exported from a district, other than the one into which they were imported, the collector shall grant a certificate to the exporter, describing the same and the amount of the drawback to which they are entitled; which shall entitle the possessor to receive from the collector, where the duties were paid or secured, a debenture for the drawback, excepting in cases of fraud or mistake; Provided, that no debenture shall be paid till the duty has been received iii. 74. 160

Before debenture or certificate shall be given, the person applying therefor, shall give bond with surety, to produce evidence of the delivery of such goods at some place without the United States, within one year, in case they are shipped to Europe or America, and within two years if shipped to Asia or Africa, 160

Evidence to authorize the collector to cancel such bond, must be a certificate under the hand of the consignee,

## [Drawbacks.]

at the foreign port, and of the consul or agent of the United States, declaring such certificate from his own knowledge to be true, or that the consular is deriving of credit; which certificate must be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the captain and mate, or in case of their death, by the two principal surviving officers of the vessel in which the goods were exported. If there be no consul or agent of the United States residing at such port, then in lieu of their certificate, there shall be the certificate of two reputable American merchants; if none, of two reputable foreign merchants. In case of loss at sea, by capture or other unavoidable accident, or when, from the nature of the trade, the aforesaid proof cannot be adduced, the exporter shall be allowed to adduce such proof as the nature of the case will admit, which shall be submitted to the comptroller, who, if satisfied, may order the bond to be cancelled iii. 73.

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Collectors to retain one per centum of the duties for the benefit of the United States 231

*Drawback upon the Exportation of domestic distilled Spirits.*

When domestic distilled spirits, subject to duty, shall be exported to any foreign place, there shall be allowed to the exporter, a drawback of the duty, deducting half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon spirits distilled from molasses, three cents per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty on molasses, i. 329

The exporter must give six hours notice previous to the lading, of his intention to export, with a description of the casks, &c. and the places where deposited. The inspector must examine the casks and their certificates, and if satisfied, must brand the casks, &c. with the word "exportation," when they may be laden on board the vessel, in presence of such inspector. The certificates shall then be delivered to such inspector, who shall certify thereon, the amount of the spirits exported, and then deliver the same to the collector, which shall be a voucher for the allowance i. 330

The exporter must make oath, that the spirits are intended for exportation, and that he believes the duties have been paid or secured, and must give bond to the collector, with two sureties, that such spirits shall be landed



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# D E T A I L

## O F

### SPECIFIC ARTICLES OF IMPORT,

#### ON WHICH

#### DUTIES ARE PAYABLE BY LAW,

#### WITH THE

### Specific Rates of Duty.

*THE inward column exhibits the rates of duties payable on those imported in ships or vessels of the United States; and the outward column, the rates payable on the same, if imported in foreign ships or vessels.*

A			
ARMS, fire and side, not otherwise enumerated, or parts thereof, - - -	15	per cent. ad val.	16½
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported for any seminary of learning, - -	free		free
Ale, beer and porter, in casks, or bottles, - - -	8	cents per gallon	8½
— on value of the bottles, -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for women's head-dresses, - - -	15	Ditto	16½
Anniseed, - - -	15	Ditto	16½
Articles of all kinds, of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, spirits excepted, - - -	free		free
Anchors, - - -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
B			
Brass cannon, until the 22d day of May, 1795, - - -	free		free
— — after May 22, 1795, -	15	per cent. ad val.	16½
— — teutenague and wire, -	free		
— — iron or steel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vises, -	10	per cent. ad val.	11

# I N D E X.

All other manufactures of brads,	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balls and balsams (see powders, pastes, &c.)	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer, ale and porter, in casks or bottles,	8	cents per gallon	8 $\frac{4}{5}$
on value of the bottles,	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Bricks and tiles,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bonnets, hats and caps, of every kind,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boots,	75	cents per pair	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Books, blank,	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Books of persons who come to reside in the United States,	free		free
Buttons of every kind,	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckles, shoe and knee,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brushes,	10	Ditto	11
Bullion,	free		free
Burgundy wine,	40	cents per gallon	44
C			
Cannon of brads, until the 22d day of May, 1795,	free		free
after 22d day of May, 1795,	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carriages, or parts of carriages	21	Ditto	22
Cards, playing,	25	cents per pack	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, wool and cotton,	50	cents per dozen	55
Cables and tarred cordage,	180	cents per cwt.	198
Cabinet wares,	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caps, hats and bonnets of every kind,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carpets and carpeting,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cartridge paper,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Candles of tallow,	2	cents per lb.	2 $\frac{1}{5}$
— of wax or spermaceti,	6	Ditto	6 $\frac{3}{5}$
Champaign wine,	40	cents per gallon	44
Capers,	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canes, walking sticks and whips,	10	Ditto	11
Cambricks,	10	Ditto	11
Cheese,	7	cents per pound	7 $\frac{7}{16}$
China-ware,	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cinnamon, cloves, currants and comfits,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chintzes and coloured calicoes, or muslins, and all printed, stained, or coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	13 $\frac{3}{8}$

# I N D E X.

Cocoa,	-	2	cents per pound	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chocolate,	-	3	Ditto	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
Clogs and golo shoes (see shoes)	15		cents per pair	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cordage, tarred,	-	180	cents per cwt.	198
— and yarn untarred,	-	225	Ditto	247 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cosmetics,	-	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal,	-	5	cents per bushel	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colours (see painters)	-	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper manufactures,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in plates, pigs and bars,	free			free
Compositions for the teeth or gums (see dentrifice)	-	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee,	-	5	cents per pound	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton,	-	3	Ditto	3 $\frac{1}{10}$
Cotton or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, being printed, stained, or coloured, or cotton manufactures, not printed stained or coloured,	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. ad val.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
— and linen manufactures, or of which linen is the material of chief value, not printed, stained or coloured,	-	10	Ditto	11
Clocks and watches, or parts of either,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coaches, chariots, phaetons, chairs, chaises, solos, or other carriages, or parts of either,	-	20	Ditto	22
Clothing ready made,	-	10	Ditto	11
Cloths, books, household furniture, and the tools or implements of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States,	free			free
Cutlasses, until the 22d day of May, 1795,	free			free
— or parts thereof, after the 22d day of May, 1795,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
D				
Dates and figs,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dentrifice, powders, tinctures, preparations and compositions for the teeth or gums,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dolls, dressed and undressed, or parts thereof,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drugs, medicinal, except those commonly used for dying,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— and woods for dying,	free			free

# I N D E X.

E			
Earthen and stone wares, -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essences (seepowders, pastes, &c.)	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
F			
Fans, or parts thereof, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fayal wine, - -	20	cents per gallon	22
Feathers and other ornaments for women's head dresses, -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fringes, commonly used by upholsterers, coach-makers, and saddlers, - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Figs, - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flowers, artificial, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Floor-cloths and mats, or parts of either, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruits of all kinds, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furrs of every kind undressed, -	free		free
G			
Glass, black quart bottles, -	10	Ditto	11
— window, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— all other glass, and manufactures thereof, - -	20	Ditto	22
Glauber salts, - -	2000	cents per cwt.	2200
Gauzes, - - -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Geneva (see spirits) - -			
Ginger, - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girandoles, or parts thereof, -	20	Ditto	22
Goloshoes (see shoes) - -	15	cents per pair	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gloves and mittens of every kind	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold, silver and plated ware, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold and silver lace, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goods, wares, and merchandize, imported directly from China, or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - -		Ditto	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Goods, wares, and merchandize, intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, spirits excepted	free		free
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not herein otherwise particu-			

# I N D E X.

larly enumerated and described,	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Glue, - - -	15	Ditto	16½
Gun-powder until the 22d day of May, 1795, - - -	free		free
— after the 22d day of May, 1795, - - -	10	Ditto	11
H			
Hangers, or parts thereof	15	Ditto	16½
Hair powder, - - -	15	Ditto	16½
Hats, caps and bonnets of every kind, - - -	15	Ditto	16½
Hemp, - - -	100	cents per cwt.	110
Hides, raw - - -	free		free
Household furniture of persons who come to reside in the United States, - - -	free		free
I			
Implements of the trade or pro- fession of persons who come to reside in the United States, -	free		free
Indigo, - - -	25	cents per pound.	27½
Iron wire, - - -	free		free
— steel or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vises, -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
— cast, slit, or rolled, and all manufactures of iron, steel, or brass, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being other- wise particularly enumerated,	15	Ditto	16½
J			
Jewellery and paste work, -	15	Ditto	16½
L			
Lace of gold and silver - -	15	Ditto	16½
Laces and lawns, - - -	10	Ditto	11
Laces, lines, fringes, tassels, and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers, coachmakers, and saddlers, - - -	15	Ditto	16½
Lampblack, - - -	10	Ditto	11
Lapis Calaminaris, - - -	free		free
Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated, -	15	Ditto	16½
Lead and musket-ball, until the 22d day of May, 1795, -	free		free
— after May 22d, 1795, -	1	cent per pound.	1½



# I N D E X.

Lead all other manufactures of, or in which lead is the chief article,	- -	1	cent per pound.	$1\frac{7}{10}$
Lemons and limes,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Linen or cotton manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, printed, stained or coloured, or cotton manufactures not printed stained or coloured,	- -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	$13\frac{3}{4}$
Linen manufactures, or of which linen is the material of chief value, not printed, stained, or coloured,	- -	10	Ditto	11
Lisbon and Oporto wines,	- -	25	cents per gallon.	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Looking-glasses,	- -	20	per cent. ad val.	22
M				
Manufactures of tin, pewter, and copper,	- -	15	Ditto	$16\frac{1}{2}$
_____ of iron, steel, or brass, not otherwise particularly enumerated,	- -	15	Ditto	$16\frac{1}{2}$
_____ of leather not otherwise particularly enumerated,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	$16\frac{1}{2}$
_____ of lead not otherwise particularly enumerated,	- -	1	cent per pound.	$1\frac{1}{10}$
_____ of cotton or linen, or of both, printed, stained, or coloured, or of cotton not printed stained or coloured,	- -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. ad val.	$13\frac{3}{4}$
_____ of linen, not printed, stained or coloured,	- -	10	Ditto	11
_____ of glass (see glass)	- -			
_____ of tobacco (see snuff and tobacco)	- -			
_____ of wood (see cabinet wares and wood)	- -			
_____ of the United States, spirits excepted,	- -	free		free
Mats and floor cloths, or parts of either,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Malt,	- -	10	cents per bushel.	11
Marble, slate and other stone, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other utensils of marble or slate, and generally all stone, and earthen-ware,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Madeira wines (see wines)	- -			
Malaga wine,	- -	20	cents per gallon.	22
Mace,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	$16\frac{1}{2}$

Medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying, -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchandize, goods and wares, imported, directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, -		Ditto	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchandize, goods and wares, intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, spirits excepted, -	free		free
Merchandize, goods and wares, not herein otherwise particularly enumerated and described	10	Ditto	11
Mittens, and gloves of every kind, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Millenary ready made, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses, -	4	cents per gallon.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muskets and firelocks with bayonets suited to the same, and musket-ball, until the 22d day of May, 1795, -	free		free
— or parts of either after the 22d day of May, 1795, -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muskets and firelocks without bayonets or parts of either, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mustard in flour, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muslins and muslinets, whether printed, stained, coloured, or otherwise, -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
N			
Nails, -	2	cents per pound.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nankeens, -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. ad val.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nutmegs, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
O			
Oranges, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ornaments for women's head-dresses, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ointments, oils and odors (see powders, pastes, &c.) -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Olives, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto and Lisbon wine, -	25	cents per gallon.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$

# I N D E X.

## P

Paper hangings, - -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— writing and wrapping, -	10	Ditto	11
— sheathing and cartridge, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Painters colours, whether dry or ground in oil, except those commonly used in dying, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pack-thread and twine, -	400	cents per cwt.	440
Paste-boards, parchment, or vel- lum, - - -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Paste-work, and jewellery, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phætons, or parts thereof, -	20	Ditto	22
Plaster of Paris, - -	free		free
Pewter manufactures, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, old, - - -	free		free
Pepper, - - -	6	cents per pound.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Perfumes, - - -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pistols, until the 22d day of May, 1795, - -	free		free
— or parts thereof, after the 22d day of May, 1795, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pictures and Prints, - -	10	Ditto	11
Pimento, - - -	4	cents per pound.	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
Printing-types, - - -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Pickles, of all sorts, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Printed, stained, or coloured goods, or manufactures of cot- ton, or of linen, or of both -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Philosophical apparatus, speci- ally imported for any semina- ry of learning, - -	free		free
Porter, beer, and ale, in casks or bottles, - - -	8	cents per gallon.	8 $\frac{4}{5}$
— on value of the bottles, -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
Powder, for hair, - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, gun, until the 22d day of May, 1795, - -	free		free
— after the 22d day of May, 1795, - - -	10	Ditto	11
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes, or cosme- tics—and all powders or pre- parations for the teeth or gums,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plumbs and prunes, - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

# I N D E X.

R				
Raisins,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raw hides and skins,	- -	free		free
Rum (see spirits)	- -			
S				
Salt weighing more than fifty-six pounds per bushel,	- -	12	cents per 56 lb.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
— weighing fifty-six pounds per bushel, or less,	- -	12	cents per bushel.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salts, glauber,	- -	200	cents per cwt.	220
Stained, printed, or coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both,	- -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. ad val.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt-petre,	- -	free		free
Saint Lucar wines,	- -	30	cents per gallon.	33
Starch,	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sail-cloth,	- -	10	Ditto	11
Slate, stone, and stone-ware,	- -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saddles, or parts thereof,	- -	10	Ditto	11
Sattins, and other wrought filks,	- -	10	Ditto	11
Steel,	- -	100	cents per cwt.	110
Steel, iron or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vices,	- -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
— all other manufactures of steel,	- -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheathing and cartridge-paper,	- -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sherry-wine,	- -	33	cents per gallon.	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sea-stores of ships or vessels,	- -	free		free
Spermaceti candles,	- -	6	cents per pound.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweet scents (see powders, pastes, &c.)	- -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirits distilled in foreign countries, viz.				
From Grain—				
First proof;	- -	28	cents per gallon.	30 $\frac{4}{5}$
Second do.	- -	29	Ditto	31 $\frac{9}{10}$
Third do.	- -	31	Ditto	34 $\frac{1}{10}$
Fourth do.	- -	34	Ditto	37 $\frac{2}{3}$
Fifth do.	- -	40	Ditto	44
Sixth do.	- -	50	Ditto	55
From other Materials.				
First proof,	- -	25	Ditto	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second do.	- -	25	Ditto	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third do.	- -	28	Ditto	30 $\frac{1}{5}$
Fourth do.	- -	32	Ditto	35 $\frac{1}{5}$
Fifth do.	- -	38	Ditto	41 $\frac{4}{5}$
Sixth do.	- -	46	Ditto	50 $\frac{3}{5}$
Spirits distilled in the United States, imported in the same				

# I N D E X.

Ship or vessel in which they  
have been previously exported  
from the United States, viz.

*From Molasses:*

First proof,	-	13	cents per gallon.	13
Second do.	-	14	Ditto	14
Third do.	-	15	Ditto	15
Fourth do.	-	17	Ditto	17
Fifth do.	-	21	Ditto	21
Sixth do.	-	28	Ditto	28

*From Materials of the Growth  
and Produce of the United  
States.*

First proof,	-	7	Ditto	7
Second do.	-	8	Ditto	8
Third do.	-	9	Ditto	9
Fourth do.	-	11	Ditto	11
Fifth do.	-	13	Ditto	13
Sixth do.	-	18	Ditto	18
Spikes,	-	1	cent per pound.	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Silver and plated ware,	-	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— lace,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skins, raw,	-	free		free
Shoes and slippers of silk,	-	25	cents per pair.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
— other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— other shoes and slippers for children,	-	10	Ditto	11
Swords and cutlasses until the 22d day of May, 1795,	-	free		free
Swords, cutlasses, or parts of either, after the 22d day of May, 1795,	-	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stockings,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stone and earthen-ware,	-	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap,	-	2	cents per pound.	2 $\frac{1}{5}$
Solos and other carriages, or parts thereof,	-	20	per cent. ad val.	22
Sulphur,	-	free		free
Sugars, brown,	-	2	cents per pound.	2 $\frac{1}{5}$
— white-clayed,	-	3	Ditto	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
— ditto, powdered,	-	3	Ditto	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
— all other clayed or pow- dered,	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
— lump,	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	7 $\frac{3}{10}$
— loaf,	-	9	Ditto	9 $\frac{1}{10}$
— other refined,	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	7 $\frac{3}{10}$
Sugar-candy,	-	9	Ditto	9 $\frac{1}{10}$



# I N D E X.

Snuff, - - - -	22	cents per pound.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
T			
Taffels and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers, coach- makers and saddlers, - -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tables of marble, slate or other stone, or parts thereof, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow candles, - - -	2	cents per pound.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Teas from China and India.</i>			
— bohea, - - - -	12	Ditto	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
— fouchong and other black teas, - - - -	18	Ditto	27
— hyfon, imperial, gunpow- der, or gomee, - - -	32	Ditto	50
— other green teas, - - -	20	Ditto	30
<i>From Europe.</i>			
— bohea, - - - -	14	Ditto	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
— fouchong and other black teas, - - - -	21	Ditto	27
— hyfon, imperial, gunpow- der, or gomee, - - -	40	Ditto	50
— other green teas, - - -	24	Ditto	30
<i>From any other place.</i>			
— bohea, - - - -	17	Ditto	18 $\frac{7}{16}$
— fouchong and other black teas, - - - -	27	Ditto	29 $\frac{7}{16}$
— hyfon, imperial, gunpow- der, or gomee, - - -	50	Ditto	55
— other green teas, - - -	30	Ditto	33
Teneriffe wine, - - -	20	cents per gallon.	22
Twine and pack-thread, - -	400	cents per cwt.	440
Tin manufactures, - - -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— in pigs and plates, - -	free		free
Tinctures (see powders, pastes, &c.) - - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tiles and bricks, - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toys, not otherwise enumerated,	10	Ditto	11
Tobacco manufactured (other than snuff,) - - - -	10	cents per pound.	11
Tools of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States, - - -	free		free
Types for printing, - - -	10	per cent. ad val.	11
V			
Velvets and velverets, - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
W			
Wares of tin, pewter and copper,	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— earthen or stone, - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— china, - - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
— gold, silver and plated, -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

# I N D E X.

Wares, goods and merchandize imported directly from China or India, in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, china-ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - - - -		per cent. ad val.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
— goods and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States (spirits excepted) - -	free		free
Wafers, - - - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waters and washes (see powders, pastes, &c.) - - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Walking sticks, whips and canes, - - - -	10	Ditto	11
Wax candles, - - - -	6	cents per pound.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Watches and clocks, or parts of either, - - - -	15	per cent. ad val.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Wines in Casks, Bottles or other Vessels.</i>			
— London-particular Madeira	56	cents per gallon.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
— London-market do.	49	Ditto	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
— other do.	40	Ditto	44
— Burgundy and Champaign, - - - -	40	Ditto	44
— Sherry, - - - -	33	Ditto	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
— St. Lucar, - - - -	30	Ditto	33
— Lisbon and Oporto, - - - -	25	Ditto	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Teneriffe, Fayal and Malaga, - - - -	20	Ditto	22
All other wines not to exceed thirty cents per gallon in American vessels, or thirty-three cents per gallon in foreign vessels; nor be less than ten cents per gallon in American vessels, or eleven cents per gallon in foreign vessels, - - - -	40	per cent. ad val.	44
On value of the bottles, - - - -	10	Ditto	11
Window glass, - - - -	15	Ditto	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wire of brass and iron, - - - -	free		free
Wool and cotton-cards, - - - -	50	cents per dozen.	55
Wool unmanufactured, - - - -	free		free
Wood unmanufactured, - - - -	free		free
Wood manufactured (exclusive of cabinet wares) - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	per cent. ad val.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Y			
Yarn untarred, - - - -	225	cents per cwt.	247 $\frac{1}{2}$
All other goods not before particularly enumerated and described, - - - -	10	per cent. ad val.	11

# I N D E X.

## [ Duties. ]

### *Duties on the Tonnage of Ships and Vessels.*

- On all ships and vessels of the United States entered from any foreign port or place, 6 cents per ton i. 144
- On all ships and vessels built within the United States after the 20th day of July, 1789, belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of foreign powers, 30 cents per ton 144
- On all foreign ships and vessels, 50 cents per ton 144
- On all ships and vessels of the United States trading between district and district, other than an adjoining state on the sea coast or a navigable river, 6 cents per ton 144
- Provided, that vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries shall not pay more than once a year 144
- On all foreign ships and vessels trading between district and district, 50 cents per ton 144

### *Duties on domestic distilled Spirits, wholly or in Part from Molasses, Sugar or other foreign Materials.*

First proof,	10 cents per gallon	}	ii. 83
Second proof,	11 ditto		
Third proof,	12 ditto		
Fourth proof,	14 ditto		
Fifth proof,	18 ditto		
Sixth proof,	25 ditto		

*From Materials the Growth or Produce of the United States, in any City, Town or Village, at any Distillery at which there are one or more Stills, which singly or together shall be of the Capacity of four hundred Gallons and upwards.*

First proof,	7 cents per gallon	}	ii. 83
Second proof,	8 ditto		
Third proof,	9 ditto		
Fourth proof,	11 ditto		
Fifth proof,	13 ditto		
Sixth proof,	18 ditto		

*Duties on Stills employed in distilling Spirits from Materials of the Growth and Produce of the United States, at any other Place than a City, Town or Village, or at any Distillery in a City, Town or Village, at which there shall be one or more Stills, which singly if only one, or together if more than one, shall be of a less Capacity than four hundred Gallons.*

For a license for every such still for two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to its capacity iii. 400

## [Duties.]

For one month, ten cents	} iii. 400
For two months, eighteen cents	
For three months, twenty-four cents	
For four months, thirty cents	
For five months, thirty-six cents	
For six months, forty-two cents	

*Duties on Sales at Auction.*

For sales at auction of an interest or estate in lands, utensils in husbandry, stock, ships and vessels, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money, 25 cents	iii. 122
For sales at auction of all other goods, chattels, rights or credits, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money, 50 cents	123
Excepting sales on execution, distress for rent, bankruptcy by executors or administrators, produce of land where raised, farming utensils, stock or household furniture of persons removing, not exceeding two hundred dollars, or sales pursuant to law touching the collection of any tax or duty of the United States, or any state, or the disposal of any property of the United States, or any state, or ships' cargoes, &c. wrecked or stranded and sold for the benefit of insurers or proprietors	124

*Duties on Sugar refined in the United States.*

On all refined sugars a duty at the rate of two cents per pound	iii. 94
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*Duties on Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons.*

On every coach whether driven with a box or by a postilion, the yearly sum of fifteen dollars	327
On every chariot, post-chariot and post-chaise, twelve dollars	327
On every phaeton for the conveyance of one or more persons with or without a top, nine dollars	327
On every coachee or other carriage having pannel work, with blinds, glasses or curtains in the upper division of the sides, front or back, nine dollars	327
On every four-wheel carriage having framed posts and tops, and hanging on steel springs, whether drawn by one or more horses, six dollars	327
On every four-wheel top carriage hanging upon wooden or iron springs or jacks, whether drawn by one or more horses, and on every curricule, chaise, chair, sulkey or other two-wheel top carriage, and on every two-	

# I N D E X.

## [Duties.]

- wheel carriage hanging or resting on steel or iron springs,  
three dollars iii. 327
- On every other two-wheel carriage, two dollars 327
- On every four-wheel carriage, having framed posts and  
tops, and resting on wooden spars, two dollars 327
- Excepting carriages usually employed in husbandry or  
transportation of goods 328
- Duties on Licenses for selling, by retail, Wines and foreign dis-  
tilled spirituous Liquors.*
- For every license to retail wines, the yearly sum of five  
dollars iii. 77
- For every license to retail foreign distilled spirits, the year-  
ly sum of five dollars 77

## *Duties on Letters transported in the Mail.*

- On every single letter conveyed by land not exceeding  
thirty miles, six cents—over thirty and not exceeding sixty  
miles, eight cents—over sixty and not exceeding one  
hundred miles, ten cents—over one hundred and not  
exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and an  
half cents—over one hundred and fifty and not exceed-  
ing two hundred miles, fifteen cents—over two hundred  
and not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles, seven-  
teen cents—over two hundred and fifty and not exceed-  
ing three hundred and fifty miles, twenty cents—over  
three hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hun-  
dred and fifty miles, twenty-two cents—over four hun-  
dred and fifty miles, twenty-five cents iii. 46
- On every double letter, double said rates—on every triple  
letter, triple said rates—on every packet weighing one  
ounce avoirdupoise, at the rate of four single letters ;  
and in that proportion for any greater weight 47
- All Letters passing by Sea, to and from the United States, or  
from one Port to another, in Packet-Boats, or Vessels, the  
Property of, or provided by the United States, shall be  
charged as follows :*
- For every single letter, eight cents—for every double letter,  
sixteen cents—for every triple letter, or packet, twenty-  
four cents 47
- For every letter or packet brought into the said United  
States, or carried from one port to another therein, by  
sea, or any private ship, or vessel, four cents, if deliver-  
ed at the place where the same shall arrive ; if directed



## [Duties.]

to any other place, then to be charged with the addition  
of the same postage as other letters iii. 47

## DUTIES ON LETTERS PATENT.

On every letter-patent must be paid by the applicant, thirty dollars ii. 205

## DUTIES, COLLECTION OF.

*Collection of the Duties payable by Law, on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Imported into the United States.*

The United States divided into districts, ports of entry and delivery; and collectors, naval officers and surveyors established i. 162. 179

New-Hampshire to constitute one district, called Portsmouth 162

Massachusetts divided into 22 districts i. 163. iii. 181. 320

Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations divided into two districts, called Newport and Providence i. 166

Connecticut divided into four districts, called New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield and Middletown 167. iii. 180

New-York divided into four districts, called Sagg-Harbour, New-York, Hudson and Champlain i. 168. ii. 233. iii. 180. 425.

New-Jersey divided into five districts i. 169. iii. 320

Pennsylvania to constitute one district i. 170

Delaware to constitute one district 170

Maryland divided into ten districts 171. iii. 320

Virginia divided into twelve districts i. 173

North-Carolina divided into five districts 176

South-Carolina divided into three districts 178

Georgia divided into four districts 179. ii. 233

Vermont to constitute one district i. 299

Tennessee to be one district iii. 379

No ship or vessel coming from a foreign place, may make entry at any port but a port of entry, nor unlade at any port but a port of delivery, and every port of entry is a port of delivery 180

Foreign ships and vessels restricted to unlade their cargoes at certain ports 180

All ships and vessels coming from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, are restricted to make entry at certain ports 181. iii. 396

Commanders of ships and vessels, bound to ports of delivery only, in certain districts, shall first come to at the port

[*Duties, Collection of.*]

- of entry, make report and entry, and secure legal duties, before they proceed to the port of delivery; and in other districts, they may proceed first to the port of delivery, and afterwards make report and entry i. 182
- Commanders of ships and vessels bound to certain districts, shall, before they pass certain ports, deposit with the surveyor of such ports, manifests of their cargo, upon the penalty of five hundred dollars 182
- All officers concerned in the collection of the revenue, shall take an oath to perform the duties thereof—to use their best endeavours, to prevent and detect frauds against the revenue laws, and on failure to take such oath, shall forfeit two hundred dollars 183
- Magistrates may administer the oath to the collector, and the collector to the other officers, which shall be certified to the comptroller within three months i. 184
- The duties of the several officers of the custom.
- Duty of the collector 184
- Duty of the naval officers 185
- Duty of the surveyor 185
- Collectors, naval-officers and surveyors, in case of occasional and necessary absence, or sickness, may appoint deputies for whom they shall be answerable 187
- In case of the death or disability of a collector, the duty shall devolve on his deputy; if there be none, on the naval officer; if there be none, on the surveyor; if there be none, on the surveyor of the nearest port—in case of the death or disability of a surveyor, the collector shall nominate one 187
- No goods shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port, in vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to citizens of the United States, unless the commanders have manifests on board: on forfeiture of the goods not included in the manifests, unless they can shew it to be owing to accident or mistake 188
- Commanders of such vessels, on arrival within four leagues of the coast, or within any bays, &c. shall produce their manifests to such officer of the revenue as shall first come on board, and deliver him a copy thereof, who shall certify the same thereon, and on the manifest, and transmit such copy to the collector of the district, where such goods are consigned i. 190
- Such commanders shall also, on arrival in any district, where the cargo or any part is intended to be landed,

## [Duties, Collection of.]

- produce their manifests to such officer as shall first come on board, and deliver him a copy, which shall be certified by such officer, who shall transmit the same to the collector of the district : and such commanders shall deliver their original manifest to such collector. And a failure to produce the manifest, or a refusal to certify, shall subject them to a penalty of five hundred dollars 192
- If any vessel, having arrived as aforesaid, any part of the cargo shall be unladen for any purpose, before she come to the proper place for the discharge thereof, and shall be authorized by proper officers, the commander and mate, or second in command, shall forfeit one thousand dollars each, and the goods so landed, except in case of stress of weather, or some unavoidable accident, of which notice must be immediately given to the collector or other officer 193
- When vessels are prevented by ice, from getting to the port at which her cargo is intended to be delivered, the collector may receive a report and entry, and permit her to unlade i. 276
- If any such goods shall be unladen, and put aboard another vessel, &c. the master thereof, shall forfeit treble their value, and his vessel, excepting in cases of necessity 194
- If any ship or vessel, arrived in any district, shall depart or attempt to depart, unless to some interior district, before entry and report, the commander shall forfeit four hundred dollars ; and the collector, &c. may arrest, and bring back such vessel, excepting in cases of necessity 194
- Any commander arriving at a port in the United States, from a foreign port, where an officer resides, shall make entry within twenty-four hours, and within forty-eight hours shall make report to the collector, of the name, burden and lading of the ship, and deliver his manifest on oath, and make oath, that no part of his cargo has been unladen, excepting such as he shall then specify ; and on failure, shall forfeit one thousand dollars 195
- Commanders of foreign ships of war or packets, not allowed to transport goods—not bound to make entry 196. 197
- Commanders of vessels who make report that they are destined to some foreign port, may proceed without paying or securing duties, provided, they give bonds that the

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- cargo shall not be landed in the United States, without being first entered, except in case of necessity 198
- Vessels may proceed from district to district, and duty shall be payable only in the district where the goods are landed 199
- But the commanders shall obtain a copy of their reports from the collector of the district, which, within twenty-four hours after arrival in another district, they shall produce, to the collector and also make report and entry to him, with an account of the goods landed in another district, (in Georgia forty-eight hours are allowed to make entry) and they shall give bonds that the goods shall be landed in the district to which they are destined. For every neglect, they shall forfeit five hundred dollars 199. 200
- Owners or consignees of goods, or their known factors, or agents, shall, within fifteen days after report of the master, make entry with the collector of the district, specify the goods, and produce the original invoices and bills of lading on oath i. 201
- Sea-stores, excepting the excess, are exempted from duty, and shall not be landed on penalty of forfeiting treble their value 202
- Articles exempted from duty, such as clothes, books, household-furniture, tools, or implements of the trade, or profession of persons arriving within the United States, to be entered separately on oath, and such entry to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury 203
- Articles of the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, imported from foreign countries, are exempted from duty; but must be reported and entered as other goods; and on proof to the collector, he may grant permit to land them 204
- Oaths on the reports and entries of goods to be administered by the collector or officer to whom they were made, and, when there is a naval officer, in his presence. The collector, with the naval officer, and by himself, when there is none, shall make a gross estimate of the duties, which, being paid or secured, he shall grant a permit to land the goods 206
- No goods shall be unladen, but between the rising and setting of the sun, without special license, nor at any time without a permit from the collector, on forfeiture of four hundred dollars for each offence, and disability



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to hold any office for a term not exceeding seven years ;  
and a forfeiture of the goods so landed, and of the  
vessel, if the goods are of the value of four hundred  
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Goods removed before weighed or guaged, shall be for-  
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When goods are entered without specification of particu-  
lars, they shall be stored by the collector, till they can  
be examined, and the duties ascertained. If they ex-  
ceed, or fall short of the true amount, the difference  
shall be made good, or allowed 208

Collectors and surveyors may put on board of vessels in-  
spectors, while remaining in the district, and collectors  
may put on board inspectors to go from district to dis-  
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Such inspector shall suffer no goods to be landed with-  
out a proper permit 209

Officers of the revenue, and revenue-cutters may go on  
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in four leagues of the coast, to demand manifests, and  
to examine, and search the vessel. They may mark box-  
es and packages separate from the rest of the cargo,  
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the commander shall forfeit two hundred dollars ; the  
collector may secure the hatches after sunset, and if  
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feit two hundred dollars 210

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account shall be compared with the entry, and if any  
difference appear, it shall be noted 211

If, after fifteen working days after report, there shall be  
found on board, any goods, other than those that shall  
have been reported for some other district, or foreign  
country, the collector shall take the same, and keep  
them nine months ; and if not claimed within that time,  
shall have them appraised, and sold at auction, and re-  
taining duty and charges, pay the overplus into the  
Treasury, for the use of the owner. If entry has been  
made, such goods need not be appraised. If of a  
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tion 215

Ships or vessels compelled by distress of weather, or other  
necessity, to put into any port, the master shall make  
protest ; the collector may grant permit to unlade the  
cargo, which shall be stored under his direction ; the  
perishable part, if any, may be sold by his license, or  
such other part as may be necessary to defray the ex-  
penses, the duty being first paid, and the residue may  
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Rates at which foreign coins and currencies shall be esti-  
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West-Indies (salt excepted) the duty shall be paid one-  
half in three months, and one-half in six months ; and  
in case of goods imported from Europe, (wines, salt  
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eight months, one-third in ten, and one-third in twelve

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Duties on wines, shall be payable in twelve months i. 352

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Which duties shall be secured to be paid to the United  
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cient quantity of the goods to secure the duties for  
which the bond is given, and if the bond be not paid,  
the goods deposited, may be sold 218. 351

But in the case of duties on teas, the importer may, if he

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- pleases, give his bond to the collector to double the amount of the duties, payable in two years, which may be accepted by the collector, without surety, in case the teas shall be deposited in store-houses, at the risk of the owner, and under the controul of the officer of inspection. Such teas, or any part, may be delivered to the owner, when the duty is paid or secured in the following manner, viz. the party to give a bond with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the inspector, in double the amount of the duties, with condition for their payment, if they do not exceed one hundred dollars in four months; if they exceed one hundred and not five, in eight months; if they exceed five hundred, in twelve months; provided, that the time of payment shall not exceed two years from the time of deposit. If the duty is not paid on deposited teas, within two years, they may be sold i. 348
- The duty of tonnage shall be paid in ten days after report to the collector, and before the ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out, and the register of the ship shall be lodged in the office of the collector at the time of entry, and there remain till such clearance 220
- Mode of ascertaining the tonnage 221
- Bonds to be put in suit if not paid as soon as due, and in case of insolvency, the debt due to the United States, to be first paid 221
- Goods entered and not invoiced according to their actual cost at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duty, shall be forfeited. Collector, on suspicion, may take such goods into his possession 222
- Officers of the customs, on suspicion, may open packages, and, if they do not agree with the entries, the goods shall be forfeited, unless proved to be owing to accident or mistake 222
- Officers of the revenue have power to enter ships or vessels, where they suspect dutiable goods are concealed; to search for them, and may obtain warrants, to search dwelling-houses or stores 223
- The collector shall take custody of goods so seized, and keep them till trial; if any person conceal, or buy goods liable to seizure, he shall forfeit double their value i. 224
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- Collectors, naval officers and surveyors, shall, within three months after they enter on the execution of their office, give bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller, for the faithful discharge of their duty 225
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- Officers of the revenue may not be owners of ships or vessels, or act as agents or consignees, nor be concerned in the importation of goods ii. 235
- Rates of coins for receiving duties, and fees established i. 230
- President of the United States authorized to build so many boats or cutters as may be necessary to protect the revenue, not exceeding ten—to each of which he shall appoint one master, not exceeding three mates, and not exceeding seven mariners 235
- The officers of said cutters to be deemed officers of the revenue, and shall have power to go on board every ship and vessel that shall arrive in the United States, or within four leagues thereof, bound for the United States, to search the same, to demand, receive and certify manifests, to put proper fastenings on the hatches, &c. and to continue on board till they arrive at their places of destination i. 236
- The collectors, by the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may employ such open row or sail-boats as may be necessary for surveyors and inspectors to go on board vessels 236
- The President of the United States may purchase or build other revenue cutters from time to time in lieu of such as may become unfit for service, which he may cause to be sold at public auction iii. 283
- Pay and subsistence of officers and men on board revenue cutters established 283
- Any officer of the customs receiving a bribe, or conniving at a false entry, shall forfeit not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person offering or giving a bribe shall incur the same forfeiture i. 236
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- Mode of selling goods or vessels condemned i. 240
- Appropriation and distribution of fines, penalties and forfeitures 240
- Dutiable goods of foreign growth or manufacture, brought in to the U. S. in any way but by sea, or in vessels of less burthen than thirty tons, except in the district of Louisville, or landed at any places excepting those prescribed by law, shall be forfeited, and the vessels ; all brought by land, shall be forfeited, with the carriages, oxen, horses, &c. 241
- Persons scrupulous to take oaths may affirm i. 241
- Masters of vessels bound to a foreign port shall deliver to the collector of the district a manifest of his cargo on oath, on which a clearance shall be granted, and if any vessel depart without clearance, the master shall forfeit two hundred dollars. 242
- No clearance shall be granted to a vessel till all legal fees are paid, and receipts produced to the officer iii. 396
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- Burden of proof in suits for breaches of the revenue laws to lie on the claimant where the prosecutor produces probable proof 180
- Special bail to be given in suits on penalties for breaches of the revenue law, as in civil suits 180
- Directions for masters of vessels bound to certain ports 182
- When an agent enters goods, the penalty of the bond shall be increased one thousand dollars, and it shall be a part of the condition, that the owner or consignee shall render a full account to the collector ; where the agent pays the duty on the entry of the goods, he shall give security that the owner or consignee shall render his account in ninety days 183
- Additional Regulations for the Collection of Duties on Imported distilled Spirits, Wines and Teas.*
- The United States are divided into districts, each consisting of one state, and which are subdivided into surveys of inspection ; a supervisor is appointed in each district, and as many inspectors to each survey as the President shall judge necessary, to be under the direction of the supervisor i. 303
- Supervisors and inspectors to keep accounts and records of their transactions ; to submit the same to the proper department ; to pay over the money they receive, and to settle their accounts quarterly 304



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- To take an oath, or affirmation, that they will faithfully execute the duties of their offices, and use their best endeavours to prevent and detect frauds 305
- Supervisors shall establish one or more offices of inspection in each district, and on the front of each building shall cause to be written, in large letters, "*Office of Inspection*," on pain of forfeiting one hundred dollars 305
- When ships or vessels, with foreign distilled spirits, shall arrive in any port, the master shall, within forty-eight hours, make report to one of the inspectors of the port, on pain of forfeiting five hundred dollars 306
- The collector with whom entry shall have been made, pursuant to the act for collecting the duties on imposts and tonnage, shall certify such entry, and transmit the same to the proper officer of inspection, of the port where the delivery is to be made. Every permit, granted by a collector, shall be endorsed by the inspector, with the word, "*Inspected*," before it shall be lawful to land the spirits 306
- Vessels intending to proceed from one port to another, the master shall apply to the officer of inspection, who shall deliver him a certificate of the spirits certified, and reported to him, and of what has been landed; which certificate, the master, within twenty-four hours after his arrival in another port, shall deliver to the officer of inspection, on penalty of five hundred dollars, and forfeiture of such spirits 307
- All spirits, so imported, shall be landed under the inspection of the officer of inspection; who shall, as soon as the casks shall be gauged, brand the same with progressive numbers, and keep account thereof 308
- Officer of inspection shall give to the proprietor, a certificate of the spirits landed, which shall accompany the same, and be evidence, that the same was lawfully imported, and which shall be delivered to the purchasers, on penalty of fifty dollars 309
- All teas imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspectors of the revenue, and permits, signed by the collector, shall be produced to the inspector, who shall endorse the same before it shall be lawful to land the teas. The inspector shall keep an account of the permits, and shall mark each



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- All wines imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port, and permits for landing the same shall be produced to him, and be by him, endorsed, before it shall be lawful to land the same. The inspector shall make entry of all permits, and shall mark each cask with progressive numbers, &c. and shall give certificates to accompany the same; and if found without, may be seized ii. 74
- Collection of Duties on Spirits distilled within the U. States.*
- to be under the management of the supervisors of the revenue i. 311
- Duties on distilled spirits must be paid, or secured to be paid, before removal from the distillery. The distiller may pay the duties before removal, for which he has an allowance of two cents for every ten gallons, or may give bond, quarterly, to pay the duty on all spirits that shall be removed in three months, at the end of nine 311, 312
- Supervisors shall appoint proper persons to take charge of distilleries 312
- The officer of the survey shall, before removal, mark and brand every cask with progressive numbers; and the duty being first paid, shall grant a certificate for each cask, to accompany the same, which he shall enter in a book. If any spirits shall be removed without being branded, and without a certificate, the same, with the casks and carriages, &c. shall be forfeited, and the manager of the distillery shall forfeit the value of the spirits so removed 312
- No spirits shall be removed, excepting between sun-rising and sun-setting, unless by consent, and in presence of the officer, on forfeiture thereof 313
- In case of stills in any place, other than a city, town, or village, the supervisor shall appoint persons to collect the duty; which is to be paid half-yearly, and in case of refusal, the supervisor may recover it by action of debt, or it may be levied by distress 314
- Distillers shall set on the door of their distilleries, "*Distiller of Spirits*," and furnish the inspectors with an account of their buildings, on penalty of one hundred dollars,

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- and forfeiture of all the spirits kept therein i. 315
- Any person defacing any marks set upon casks, shall forfeit one hundred dollars 320
- Spirits concealed, with an intent to evade the duties, shall be forfeited, and suspected places may be searched, in the day-time, by warrant 320
- No spirituous liquors, except gin, or cordials, in cases, jugs, or bottles, shall be imported in casks of less capacity than ninety gallons, on forfeiture thereof, excepting allowance for seamen, and when the spirits are forfeited, the casks containing the same, are to be forfeited ii. 88
- Distillers, where duty is paid by the gallon, shall keep account of all the spirits they shall sell, or distil; distinguishing the kind, and proofs which shall be delivered to the supervisors, &c. to be examined, and for neglect, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars 321
- Mode to distinguish the proof of spirits: the instruments to be furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury 323
- Mode of proceeding in case of seizure by officers of the revenue 323
- Officers of the revenue convicted of oppression or extortion, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding six months, and forfeit their office. No fees shall be taken for certificates i. 324
- Officers neglecting to perform their duty shall be liable to pay damages, and cost to the party injured 325
- Suits limited to be brought in three months, and in the county where the act was done, if brought before a state-court. The defendant may plead the general issue, and give the act in evidence 325
- Secretary of the Treasury authorized to mitigate or remit penalties, or forfeitures incurred without wilful negligence, or design of fraud 326
- Appropriation of fines and penalties accruing by virtue of the act 326
- Persons counterfeiting or altering certificates, or knowingly receiving or using them, shall forfeit five hundred dollars 327
- Persons convicted of taking a false oath, or affirmation, shall suffer the pains and penalties of perjury 327
- Persons offering bribes, shall forfeit not exceeding five hundred dollars 327

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- Resistance of officers of inspection, punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars i. 328
- Supervisors and officers of inspection, guilty of any fraud, shall forfeit one thousand dollars and their offices, and incur a perpetual disability to hold any office under the United States 328
- Supervisors may administer the oaths required by law 329
- Option of certain distillers to pay by the gallon, or the capacity of the still, abolished; and distillers allowed to pay by the capacity only iii. 399
- In case of transfers of stills, the purchaser entitled to use the same, during the license of the former proprietor 401
- If any person use a still without license, he shall pay a duty for six months; and no new license shall be granted till former duties have been paid 401
- In every county, in a district, an office of inspection shall be established, where entry shall be made of every still ii. 85
- Proprietors, possessors, &c. liable for the duty on stills 86
- Officers of inspection shall forbear inspecting distilleries of Geneva, or sweet cordials, two hours each day, on written notice from the proprietor 86
- Secretary of the Treasury to regulate the marks on casks, which are to be effaced in presence of an officer when emptied 87
- An abatement of two per cent. allowed at the distillery for leakage 87
- Officers of inspection to mark stills in their surveys, by progressive numbers, and the duty shall be a specific lieu on the still 87
- No distilled spirits shall be brought into the United States in casks, or vessels that have been marked pursuant to law, on forfeiture of the spirits, and the ship or vessel 88
- Owners or possessors of stills neglecting to make entry, shall forfeit two hundred and fifty dollars 89
- President to make allowance to supervisors, inspectors, &c. not exceeding the annual sum of seventy thousand dollars; and to make additional allowances not exceeding former allowance by more than one-third 90
- President may make new districts and surveys, in states that have been, or may be erected, and may make alterations as he judges proper iii. 81

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All stills without heads, and vessels used in distillation of ardent spirits, shall be entered, on penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars	82
Counterfeiting marks, or numbers on casks, or packages, or defacing marks, &c. before the contents are emptied, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars	83
Owners or workers of licensed stills, shall, previously to a renewal of their license, make oath, that they have not distilled therein only during their license	83
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Power of the President, where there shall be no office of inspection in a county	84
Rectifiers of low wines, or other distilled spirits, and distillers of cordials and strong waters therefrom, shall make entry at some office of inspection, on penalty of one hundred dollars for every cask of one hundred gallons	84
Supervisors and inspectors may appoint deputies, in cases of occasional and necessary absence	85
Supervisors and inspectors shall not be concerned in any trade in the goods to which their offices relate, or in the sale of any wines, distilled spirits, or teas, on penalty of disability to hold such office for seven years, and to pay one hundred dollars for every month	85
Personal demand of duties from a distiller, or notice left at his house, shall have the effect of a demand	86
Fines, penalties and forfeitures may be remitted, according to the act providing for that purpose : And state-courts, in cases where jurisdiction is given, may take the same measures to procure mitigation and remission of fines as district-courts	iii. 86. 403



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*Collection of Duties on Licenses to retail Wine and foreign distilled Spirits.*

Every person dealing in the selling of wines, to be carried out of his house, &c. in a less quantity than thirty gallons, except in the original cask, &c. in which imported, and in the selling of foreign distilled spirits, in a less quantity than twenty gallons, shall be deemed a retailer, excepting inn-keepers and apothecaries, &c. using the same in the preparation of medicine iii. 76

Such retailers must obtain annual licenses, and pay five dollars for each. If they retail without license, they shall forfeit fifty dollars—one license shall extend to one place only 77

Supervisors of the revenue shall grant licenses, to be stamped with a mark, denoting the sum of the duty, to be signed by him, and to be issued to persons applying at any office of inspection—supervisors shall furnish blanks to officers of inspection, who shall countersign and issue the same 78

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*Collection of Duties on refined Sugar.*

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Refiners of sugar to make report and entry at the nearest office of inspection, and give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, that they will keep, and render an account of the sugar they shall refine, or send out of the building where refined, and pay and secure the duties, and, when required by an officer of the revenue, shall make oath to their accounts 96. 97

If guilty of false swearing or affirming, shall be deemed guilty of perjury 98

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Persons guilty of false swearing or affirming, shall suffer the punishment of perjury; and if an officer, shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States 129

Mode of recovering fines and penalties, and the appropriation of them 129

### *Collection of Duties on Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons.*

Duties shall be collected on all carriages usually, and chiefly employed for the conveyance of persons, by whatever name or description; and in case of doubt, they shall be deemed to belong to that class to which they bear the greatest resemblance, and shall be collected under the direction of the supervisors and inspectors of revenue, subject to the controul of the treasury department 328

Every person owning a carriage liable to duty, shall annually make entry with the officer of inspection, for the district in the month of September, or sixty days previous thereto. Officers of inspection in the month of September annually, shall attend in the most convenient place in the district, (after giving notice) to receive such entries, and to grant certificates of the payment of the duty, describing the carriage, &c. iii. 328, 329

Persons beginning to keep carriages after September to make entry, and pay proportionally 330

Duties shall commence from the last day of September in all cases where persons keep carriages during that month; and where they begin to keep them afterwards, from the last day of the month in which they begin 330

If an untrue or defective entry be made, or no entry or payment be made, then on personal demand of the officer, the owner shall be liable to pay the duties, and twenty-five per cent. in addition to the officer for his trouble: provided, that demand shall not be made till sixty days after the duty shall commence, and if paid within that time, the owner shall be exempted from the twenty-five per centum; and, provided, that on demand, the owner shall present an exact description of the carriage, with a statement of the cause why an exemption from or remission of the duty is claimed, to be subscribed and sworn; which the officer shall receive, suspend the col-

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- lection of the duty, and transmit the same to the supervisor, who shall decide thereon; which decision shall be final when rendered against the demand of an officer; but, otherwise, the officer shall proceed to the collection of the duty; and if any person is aggrieved, he may appeal to the secretary of the treasury—if dissatisfied with his decision, he may institute a suit before the district court iii. 332, 333
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- District courts may appoint clerks, who shall also be clerks of the circuit courts; and who shall be sworn and give bond for the faithful discharge of their trust 52
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Appeal lies from final decrees in a district court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars, exclusive of cost, to the circuit court, excepting in the district of Maine, where an appeal lies to the circuit court, in Massachusetts district 61

*Arrest.*

For crimes against the United States, the offender, by any justice or judge of the United States, or any of the states, may, in the usual mode of process, in the state where found, be apprehended, imprisoned, or bailed for trial, before the court having cognizance of the offence 72

If the commitment shall be in any district other than the one in which the offender is to be tried, he may be removed by warrant from the judge of the district where he is imprisoned 73

*Attorney.*

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Parties may manage their own causes, or employ such counsel or attornies, as, by the rules of the court, are admitted to practice therein 74

*Bail.*

Bail shall be admitted upon all arrests in criminal cases, except where the punishment is death; in which cases it shall only be admitted by the supreme or circuit-court;

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a justice of the supreme-court, or a judge of the district, according to the usages of law i. 73

If a person, committed by a justice of the supreme-court, or a judge of the district-court, for an offence, not punishable with death, shall afterwards procure bail, and there be no judge of the United States in the district to take the same, it may be done by a judge of the supreme or superior-court of the state 73

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*Cost.*

Costs shall not be allowed to a plaintiff in an original action, or a petitioner in equity, other than the United States, where they recover less than five hundred dollars, or a libellant, on his appeal, less than three hundred dollars; but, at the discretion of the court, may be adjudged to pay costs i. 61

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Rules for the payment of costs, in prosecution for fines and forfeitures ii. 107

## *Depositions.*

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Depositions may be taken by judges of the courts of the United States and of the states, on notice to the adverse party 69

When appeals are taken in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the testimony of witnesses may be taken in writing on suggestion of the party, and his satisfying the court, that he shall not be able to produce them in court i. 70

Courts may grant a *dedimus protestatem* to take depositions according to common usage; and the circuit-court, as a court of chancery may direct the taking of depositions in *perpetuam rei memoriam*. 70

## *Equity.*

Courts of law have also an equity jurisdiction 55

Suits in equity shall not be sustained in either of the courts of the United States, in any case where plain, adequate and complete remedy can be had at law 59

In suits to recover the forfeiture annexed to any articles of agreement bond, covenant or other specialty where the breach appears upon the default, confession or demurrer of the defendant, judgment shall be rendered only for what is due in equity; and if uncertain, the same, at the request of either party, may be assessed by a jury 65

# I N D E X.

## [Judiciary.]

### Error.

- From final decrees and judgments in civil actions, in district-courts, where the matter in dispute exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of cost, writ of error will lie to the circuit-court i. 61
- To the writ must be annexed a transcript of the record, an assignment of errors, prayer for a reversal ; and a citation to the adverse party, signed by a justice of the supreme-court, or a judge of the district-court, giving at least twenty days notice to the adverse party 62
- From final judgments and decrees in civil actions in circuit-courts brought there originally, or from the state or district-courts, where the matter in dispute exceeds two thousand dollars, exclusive of cost, error will lie to the supreme-court ; and a citation must be signed by a judge of the circuit, or supreme-court, the adverse party having thirty days notice 62
- There shall be no reversal for error in ruling any plea in abatement, other than a plea to the jurisdiction, or such plea, to a bill in equity, as is in the nature of a demurrer, or for any error in fact 62
- Writs of error must be brought in five years after the judgment, or decree ; unless the person entitled to the writ, be an infant, *feme covert*, *non compos mentis*, or imprisoned ; and then within five years, exclusive of such disability 62
- Plaintiff must give security to prosecute his writ of error, before the judge signing the same 62
- Writs of error shall be a *superfedeas* only where a copy is lodged in the clerk's office, where the record remains within ten days (Sunday exclusive) after rendering judgment ; and execution shall not issue within ten days when a writ of error may be a *superfedeas* 63
- When circuit or supreme-court affirm a judgment or decree, they shall adjudge to the respondent in error, just damage for his delay ; and single or double cost at their discretion 63
- When a judgment or decree shall be reversed in a circuit-court, they shall proceed to render such judgment or decree as the district court ought to have done 63
- The supreme court shall do the same, unless when the damages are uncertain, when they shall remand the cause 63



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Supreme court shall not issue execution, but shall send a mandate to the circuit court, to award execution i. 63

Writ of error will lie to the supreme court, from the final judgment or decree in the highest court of law and equity in any state, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States; and the decision is against their validity, or the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under a state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties and statutes of the United States, and the decision is in favour of their validity—or where is drawn in question, the construction of any clause of the constitution, treaty, or statute, or any commission under the United States, and the decision is against it i. 63, 64

Writ to be signed by a judge of the state court, or of the supreme court, and to be proceeded with as in other cases; excepting when the supreme court have once remanded a cause, they may proceed to a final decision 64

No error shall be assigned or regarded, but such as respect the before mentioned questions of validity 64

On writs of error not a supersedeas, security shall be taken only to answer cost iii. 137

## *Evidence.*

Mode of proof by oral testimony, and examination of witnesses in open court, shall be the same in all the courts of the United States, as well in equity and admiralty, as at common law i. 68

Courts on trial of actions at law, upon motion, and due notice, may require the parties to produce books or writings in their possession or power, when they might be compelled in chancery 59

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- Any person discovering an improvement in the principle of a machine, or in the process of any composition of matter which has been patented, shall not have liberty to use the original discovery; nor shall the first inventor use the improvement. The changing the form or properties of any machine, or composition of matter shall not be deemed a discovery  
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201
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202
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- Any deputy-postmaster, demanding, or receiving a greater rate of postage than is established by law, shall forfeit one hundred dollars, and be forever incapable of holding any office under the United States 47
- Masters of vessels arriving at any port where there is a post-office established, shall not be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, till they have delivered to the postmaster, all letters to any persons in the United States, excepting such as directed to the owners, or to persons at the port of delivery, and shall make oath before the collector 48
- The postmasters shall pay two cents for each letter, and take certificate 48
- No person, but the postmaster-general, or those employed by him, shall set up any conveyance of letters, or packets, by land, or by sea, where packet-boats are established, on penalty of fifty dollars, 49
- Deputy-postmasters shall account for all way-letters 49
- Any person employed in any of the departments of the general post-office, detaining, secreting, or embezzeling letters, not having any security relating to money in them, shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding six months 50
- Any person secreting, or destroying letters, or any packet hav

# I N D E X.

## [ *Post-Office and Post-Roads.* ]

- ing any assurance relating to money, or that shall take out and steal the same, shall suffer death 51
- Any person having taken charge of the mail, that shall desert the same before his arrival to the next post-office, shall forfeit not exceeding five hundred dollars; and any person concerned in the mail, that shall cause letters to be carried contrary to the act, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars iii. 51
- Any person robbing a carrier of the mail, shall suffer death 52
- Any person stealing the mail, or any letter or packet from it, shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding six months 52
- All accessaries to crimes prohibited by the act to establish post-offices and post-roads, to be punished in the same manner as the principal iii. 418
- Deputy-postmasters to publish, every three months, a list of letters in their office; and, at the expiration, to send them to the general post-office to be opened 52
- Who are entitled to the privilege of franking letters 53
- Any person counterfeiting the franking of a letter, shall be fined one hundred dollars 54
- Printers may send one news-paper, to every news-paper printer, free of postage 54
- Regulations respecting sending newspapers in the mail 54. 419
- Compensation to be made by the postmaster-general to his deputies iii. 56. 418
- Postmaster-general shall prosecute such deputy-postmasters, as neglect to settle their accounts at the end of every three months, and if he shall neglect for six months, the balances shall be charged to him 57
- Penalties and prosecutions shall be one half to the informer, and the other half to the United States 58
- Postmaster-general authorized to make provision for the conveyance of letters by sea 58
- Deputy-postmasters, and all persons concerned in the mail, exempted from militia duty 58
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- Additional post-roads established iii. 177
- Certain post-roads discontinued 414
- New post-roads established 414
- Postmaster to report to Congress, the roads that have not produced one-third of the expense of carrying the mail 420
- Letters and packets to George Washington free 420

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The executive power is vested in a president of the United States, who is to hold his office during the term of four years i. 12

Mode of electing the President and Vice President 12, 13

Congress shall determine the time of choosing electors, and the day of giving their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States 13

No person shall be eligible to the office, unless he is a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of adopting the constitution, of thirty-five years of age, and who has been a resident fourteen years in the United States 13

In case of a vacancy, the Vice President shall act, and in case of a vacancy in both offices, Congress may declare by law what officer shall act as President 13

President shall have a stated salary, which shall not be varied during the time for which he is elected, and shall receive no other emolument 14

He shall take an oath, faithfully to execute his office, and to preserve the constitution 14

He shall be commander in chief of the army and the navy, and of the militia when called into actual service—may require written opinions from the principal officers in the executive departments, and may grant pardons and reprieves, except in cases of impeachment i. 14

He shall have power to make treaties by the advice and consent of two-thirds of the senate, and shall nominate, and by the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint foreign ministers, judges of the supreme court, and all officers, established by law, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, and may fill all vacancies happening in the recess of the senate, to expire at the end of the next session 14

He shall give to Congress information respecting the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he may judge necessary 15

He may convene both houses or either, and in case of their disagreement with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall judge proper—he shall receive all foreign ministers, take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and commission all officers 15



# I N D E X.

## [President of the United States.]

He shall be removeable on impeachment, and conviction for treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors 15

President authorized to assign business to the department of state i. 359

—authorized to assign duties to the secretary for the department of war, who shall conduct according to the instructions of the President 30

—to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the senate, all officers in the territory north-west of the Ohio 32

—his salary to be twenty-five thousand dollars 46

—authorized to draw out of the treasury, forty thousand dollars annually, for foreign intercourse, and to account for the expenditure thereof 128

—authorized to purchase a tract of land for the use of the United States at West-Point 131

—authorized to appoint commissioners to locate a district for the seat of government—to approve of plans for public buildings, and to accept grants of money to defray the expense 132

—authorized to borrow twelve millions of dollars for the payment of the foreign debt 148

—authorized to build revenue cutters and appoint officers 235

—authorized to approve of purchases of the public debt, by commissioners i. 268

—authorized to borrow two millions of dollars to purchase the public debt 270

—authorized to make allowance to supervisors and inspectors 335

—to be elected with the Vice President in the following manner :

The states to appoint as many electors of a President and Vice President, as they have senators and representatives, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year, beginning with the year 1792. ii. 22

The electors shall meet at such places as the state legislature shall direct, on the first Wednesday in December, and give in their votes—they shall make out three certificates of their votes, and by writing under their hands, shall appoint a person to deliver one to the president of



## [*President of the United States.*]

- the senate at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January—shall forward one by the post to the president of the senate, and shall lodge one with the district judge 23
- The executive of each state shall certify the names of the electors, to be annexed to the list of votes 23
- If the votes are not received at the seat of government by the first Wednesday in January, the secretary of state shall send to the district judge, who shall transmit a list ii. 24
- Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February every fourth year succeeding 1793, when the certificates shall be received and opened, the votes counted, and the persons elected President and Vice President ascertained, and declared according to the constitution 24
- In case there shall be no president of the senate at the seat of government, the person carrying the votes shall deliver them to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the President of the senate; such person shall be allowed twenty-five cents per mile; and if after acceptance, shall neglect to carry the votes, he shall forfeit one thousand dollars 24
- In case of vacancy of the office of the President and Vice President, or inability, the president of the senate pro tempore, and if there be no president of the senate pro tempore, the speaker of the house of representatives shall act as President 25
- Duty of the secretary of state, and mode of proceeding in case of vacancy of the office of President and Vice President 25
- The only evidence of the refusal of the office of President and Vice President, shall be a written instrument delivered into the office of the secretary of state 26
- The term of four years, for which President and Vice-President are elected, shall commence on the fourth of March succeeding the time of the election ii. 26
- President authorized to engage artists, and provide buildings for the mint 39
- authorized to allow salaries to consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, not exceeding two thousand dollars 61
- authorized to issue letters-patent to John Cleves Symmes and associates of certain lands 80

# I N D E X.

## [ *President of the United States.* ]

- authorized to issue letters-patent to the Ohio company ii. 63
- authorized in case of death, absence, or sickness of the secretaries of State, Treasury and War, or any other officer whose appointment is not in the head of the department, to appoint a person to perform the duty until a successor be appointed, or absence or sickness shall cease ii. 113
- authorized to pay debts to certain foreign officers ii. 117
- his approbation necessary to authorize the commissioners to purchase the public debt ii. 117
- authorized to borrow fifty thousand dollars, to be under his controul and direction for foreign intercourse ii. 124
- to cause accounts for foreign intercourse to be settled in the Treasury Department by specific statements, where he thinks proper, and by certificates where he thinks it not proper to specify ii. 160
- his salary to be twenty-five thousand dollars, with the use of the furniture belonging to the United States ii. 198
- to sign letters-patent, which are to be made out in his name 200
- authorized to borrow eight hundred thousand dollars 220
- authorized to pay the first instalment due to the bank of the United States, out of borrowed money 236
- authorized to borrow one million of dollars, appropriated to foreign intercourse iii. 16
- authorized to borrow one million of dollars, if the public service require it iii. 17
- authorized to fortify certain ports and harbours; to gar- rison certain fortifications; to purchase cannon, and can- non-shot; and to receive cessions of lands, or to pur- chase them where fortifications are, or may be erected 18. 19
- authorized to establish arsenals and armouries, and to appoint superintendant of military stores iii. 28
- authorized to provide a naval armament consisting of six ships, and to appoint certain officers 24
- authorized to alter the place for holding the session of Congress, when sickness, or other circumstances, shall render it necessary iii. 30
- Under his direction, the secretary at war to procure books, and apparatus for the corps of artilleryists 61
- empowered to employ artilleryists on the frontiers, or in the fortifications on the sea-coast 61

# I N D E X.

## [*President of the United States.*]

- President authorised to apply two hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of foreign loans, to pay the second instalment due to the bank of the U. States   iii. 71
- authorised to make allowances to officers for collecting duties on licenses to retail wine, and foreign distilled spirits   80
- authorised to erect new, and alter old districts and surveys, as he shall judge necessary   81
- authorised to provide special offices of inspection in certain cases   84
- authorised to make additional compensation to inspectors, and collectors of revenue on distilled spirits   85
- authorised to use military and naval force, and to call out the militia to prevent fitting out privateers, or carrying on a military expedition from the United States against a foreign state at peace, and to restore prizes in certain cases   91, 92
- authorised to grant patents of land to certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line   115
- authorised to make a loan of one million of dollars   118
- authorised to make allowance to officers of inspection for collecting the duties on property sold at auction   129
- authorised to station a certain number of militia in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, and to direct a voluntary enlistment   135
- authorised to borrow two million of dollars for the United States, and the bank authorised to loan it   137
- authorised to pay any instalment of the foreign debt falling due in 1795, and the third instalment to the bank of the United States out of foreign loans   152
- authorised, in case of any vacancy in the office of the departments of state, treasury, and war, to make a temporary appointment   166
- authorised to pay a certain sum to officers, and others who sustained losses by the insurgents in the four western counties of Pennsylvania   iii. 186
- authorised to call forth such number of the militia as he may judge necessary, to repel an invasion from a foreign nation, or Indian tribe; or to suppress an insurrection in any state against the government, on the application of the legislature or executive   188
- authorised to call forth the militia to suppress combi-

# I N D E X.

## [*President of the United States.*]

- nations against the laws of the United States, and to carry them into execution iii. 189
- to issue proclamation to insurgents, to disperse in a limited time, when military force is called forth 189
- his approbation necessary for the commissioners of the sinking fund, to proceed to the execution of their trust 212
- authorized to borrow of the bank of the United States certain sums appropriated by law 221
- may make a temporary appointment of a melter and refiner—may reduce the weight of copper coin 223
- authorized to cause a tract of land to be surveyed and distributed among the French settlers at Gallipolis, and to issue patents 228
- authorized to establish trading houses to carry on trade with the Indians, to appoint agents, and prescribe rules and orders for their conduct 257
- authorized to draw eight thousand dollars annually from the treasury, to pay clerks and agents 259
- authorized to complete two frigates of forty-four guns, and one of thirty-six, and to sell perishable materials not wanted 260
- Commissioners of the city of Washington authorized under the direction of the President, to borrow three hundred thousand dollars 281
- President authorized to cause revenue cutters to be built or purchased in lieu of those unfit for service, and to cause to be sold at public auction from time to time such as shall become unfit for service 283
- authorized to issue letters patent of certain tracts of land to Ebenezer Zane, on certain conditions 291
- authorized to fix compensation for assistant surveyors, chain-men, &c. 300
- authorized to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the United States and certain Indian tribes 314
- authorized to direct the revenue officers, and officers commanding forts and revenue cutters, to aid in the execution of quarantine, and the health laws of the state iii. 315
- authorized to appoint two or more agents for the protection of American seamen, and to draw out of the



[*President of the United States.*]

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—authorized to make allowance to officers of inspection, employed to collect the duties on carriages	334
—authorized to arrange soldiers and officers of the legion into four regiments, and two companies of dragoons	339
—may direct sentences of courts-martial to be carried into effect or otherwise, when laid before him pursuant to law	344
—authorized to borrow 324,539 dollars 6 cents, of the bank of the U. States, for foreign intercourse	350
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President authorized to borrow 650,000 dollars	369
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President authorized to apply 252,259 dollars and three cents, to defray the expense of negotiation with Algiers	402
—authorized to advance fifty thousand dollars, to prosecute the claims of American citizens, for property captured by the belligerent powers	426
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Prisoner in case of treason, shall have a copy of the indictment, and a list of the jury and witnesses, and allowed counsel	i. 112
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## REGISTRY AND RECORDING OF VESSELS.

Ships and vessels which have been registered, pursuant to a former act, and which shall have been registered, pursuant to this act, as well as those which are qualified to carry on the coasting trade or fisheries, shall be deemed ships and vessels of the United States, and entitled to the privilege thereof, so long as they shall continue to be owned and commanded by citizens of the United States

ii. 131

Ships or vessels built within the United States, after the fourth day of July, 1776, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, or not built therein, but belonging wholly

## [Registry and recording of vessels.]

- to citizens thereof, on the sixteenth day of May, 1789, or which may be captured in war, and condemned as prize, or which may be forfeited for a breach of the revenue laws, and belonging wholly to citizens of the United States, may be registered 132
- Ships and vessels that belong to a citizen of the United States residing in a foreign country, shall not be registered, unless such owner is a consul or public agent, or a partner in some house of trade, actually carrying on trade in the United States 132
- Ships and vessels shall be registered by the collector of the district, which comprehends the port to which they belong, and the name shall be printed on the stern 133
- Mode of obtaining the registry of vessels ii. 133
- Previously to the registry, the owner, &c. shall, with surety to the satisfaction of the collector, become bound to the United States, that the certificate of the registry shall be solely used for the vessel for which it is granted; and in case the vessel shall be lost, destroyed or sold to a foreigner, the certificate shall be delivered up 137
- The collector shall keep a record of the registry of vessels, and shall grant a certificate to the owner 139
- Form of such certificate 139
- Mode of proceeding to obtain the registry of vessels, purchased by citizens out of their own districts, or when purchased by agents 142
- When certificates are lost, destroyed, or mislaid, the master of the vessel shall make oath or affirmation, before the collector of the district, who shall grant a new register 145
- When vessels are sold or altered, they shall be registered anew, and the former certificates given up 147
- On the charge of the master of a ship or vessel, how to proceed 148
- If a registered vessel shall be sold, in whole or in part, by way of trust to a foreigner, without making the sale known, she shall be forfeited 146
- When a vessel from a foreign place enters at any port, oath shall be made by the owner, or master, that the register contains the names of the owners; or if sold since granting the register, that such is the case, and that no foreigner has any interest in the same 149
- When registers are delivered up, bonds shall be cancelled

## [Registry and recording of vessels.]

Collectors shall progressively number the certificates of registry, beginning a-new each year, and once in three months transmit copies to the register of the treasury

ii. 150

Ships and vessels built in the United States, and belonging wholly or in part to foreigners, in order to be entitled to the benefits of a ship built and recorded in the United States, shall be recorded in the office of the collector of the district in which she was built; the builder thereof first taking an oath that she was built in the United States

151

The collector shall cause vessels to be admeasured, and shall grant a certificate of the record of the same in the manner prescribed by law

152

The change of the master, or the name of any recorded vessel, shall be endorsed on the certificate of the record, by the collector of the district where the vessel shall be, or shall first arrive after such change

153

The master of a recorded vessel on entry thereof shall produce the certificate of the record to the collector of the district

154

Rate of fees for the registry and recording of vessels and the distribution thereof

154

Any collector making a false registry or record, or granting a false certificate, or any person making an admeasurement of a vessel, and delivering a false description thereof, shall forfeit one thousand dollars, and be forever incapable of holding any office under the United States

155

If any certificate of registry and record shall be knowingly used for any vessel not entitled to the benefit thereof, the vessel shall be forfeited

156

If any person shall make a false oath or affirmation respecting any thing required by the act, he shall suffer the punishment of perjury

157

If any person shall forge or alter any certificate, register or record, he shall forfeit five hundred dollars

157

How penalties shall be recovered and disposed of

157

If any officer entitled to a part of a forfeiture be necessary for a witness, he shall not receive the same, but it shall go to the United States

157

When a ship or vessel is transferred by process of law, the secretary of the treasury may direct the collector to grant a new registry, certificate of enrolment, or license

iii. 383

# I N D E X.

Remission of Penalties,	(See Penalties remitted or mitigated)	i. 116, iii. 403
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Scire-facias, writ of, how grantable		i. 59
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—of the Secretary of State		43

## S E A M E N.

Masters of vessels bound to foreign ports, or of vessels of more than fifty tons employed in the coasting-trade, shall make a written agreement with their seamen, or mariners, on penalty of paying the highest wages to them, where no written contract was made; and also twenty dollars to every seaman i. 134

Seamen, failing to perform their agreement, shall be subjected to a certain penalty 135

When a vessel has begun the voyage, if the mate, and a majority of the crew shall discover her to be leaky, or in any way unfit for the voyage, the master, on their request, shall proceed to the most convenient port, and apply to the judge of the district, if he reside there, or to some justice of the peace; who shall make proper enquiry, and determine what repairs shall be made, what deficiencies supplied, or whether she shall return to be refitted. If such complaint be groundless, then costs and reasonable damages to be ascertained by such



# I N D E X.

## [ *Seamen.* ]

judge, shall be deducted by the master, from the wages of the complaining seamen. If any seaman shall refuse to continue the voyage, such judge may commit him

136, 137

Every person harbouring a run-away seaman, shall forfeit ten dollars for every day ; and no debt exceeding one dollar, shall be recoverable of any seaman, for any debt contracted while belonging to a ship, before the voyage shall be ended

138, 139

Seaman absenting himself from duty, shall, for every day, forfeit three days wages ; if absent more than forty-eight hours at one time, shall forfeit all his wages then due, and all his effects on board the vessel, or lodged in a store, and shall make good all damages

139

When seamen may demand wages, and how recover them if withheld

140

A seaman deserting, or absenting himself from a vessel at any port, may be apprehended by warrant from a justice of the peace, and committed to prison till the vessel shall be ready to proceed, &c.

142

Every outward-bound ship, or vessel of one hundred and fifty tons, or more, and navigated by ten men, or more, shall be furnished with a chest of medicines

142

Ships and vessels, bound across the Atlantic, shall be supplied with certain quantities of water and provision

143

President shall appoint two or more agents, one to reside in Great-Britain, and the other in such foreign ports as he shall direct, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the situation of American seamen, that have been, or shall be impressed by any foreign power, to endeavour to obtain their release, and to render an account of all impressments to the executive

iii. 322

The President, if expedient, to appoint additional agents during the recess of the Senate, is authorized to do it

323

The President may draw out of the Treasury, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars to defray the expense

323

Collectors of districts shall grant certificates of citizenship to American seamen, and keep a register of their names

323

In case of the impressment or detention of seamen belonging to American vessels, the masters shall make protest, and also return to the Secretary of State

324

Copy of the law to be transmitted by the Secretary of State



## [Seamen.]

to foreign ministers and consuls. Masters of vessels, before they shall be admitted to make entry, shall make oath, whether any of their crew have been impressed, or detained, and how far they have complied with the law, and on failure, shall forfeit one hundred dollars iii. 325  
 Collectors shall, every three months, send a list of registered seamen to the Secretary of State, with an account of the impressments appearing from the protests of masters of vessels 326

Seat of government established, (*See Government*) i. 132, 339

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—penalty on being concerned in fitting out vessels to be employed in,	23
—penalty for every slave taken on board and sold	23
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Spain, treaty with,	ii. 508
Spirits imported, duty on,	(See Duties)
—distilled in the United States, duty on,	(See Duties)

## STATE, DEPARTMENT OF.

The Secretary of State to be the principal officer in the department of State, who shall perform and execute such duties, as shall be from time to time enjoined on and entrusted to him by the President, agreeably to the constitution, relative to correspondencies, commissions and instructions, to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiate with public foreign ministers; or to memorials or other applications from foreign ministers, or other foreigners; and, generally, as relating to such foreign affairs, as the President shall assign to the department; and such officer shall conduct the business, in such manner, as the President, from time to time, may direct

i. 359

There shall be in said department, a principal clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, to be called chief-clerk, and to be employed in such manner as the secretary shall direct; and who, in case of vacancy in the principal office, shall have the custody of the papers belonging to the department

360

The principal officer, and every officer employed in the department, shall take an oath, faithfully to execute the duties of their office

360

Secretary of State may appoint such clerks as he shall find necessary

41

Secretary of State shall take charge and custody of the books and papers in the office of the secretary for the department of foreign affairs, under the United States, in Congress assembled

i. 360

Secretary of State, when a bill has been signed by the President of the United States, or has become a law pursuant to the constitution, shall receive the same, pub-

# I N D E X.

## [*State, Department of.*]

- lish it in at least three news-papers; deliver one printed copy to each senator and representative, two to the executive of each state—shall preserve the originals, and cause the same to be recorded in books kept for that purpose i. 42
- The seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be the seal of the United States 42
- The Secretary of State shall be the keeper of the seal, and shall affix the same to all civil commissions after they have been signed by the President, and to other instruments by special warrants from the President 43
- The Secretary of State shall cause such seal to be made for his office as the President shall approve, and copies of records authenticated by it, shall be of equal evidence with the original 43
- Fees of office 43
- The Secretary of State shall have the custody of the seal, and all records and papers in the office of the late Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, and shall deliver over such as appertain to the treasury or war department, to the principal officer in the same, as the President shall direct i. 43
- Duty of the Secretary of State to procure the statutes of the several states 362
- Shall publish all treaties with the laws 271
- He may appoint an additional clerk in his office, to have the same salary as the chief clerk 125
- When the list of votes for the President and Vice President shall not be received at the seat of government by the first Wednesday in January, he shall send a special messenger to the district judge for them, who shall transmit them to the seat of government ii. 24
- When the offices of President and Vice President shall be vacant, he shall give notice to the executive of every state, and shall publish the same in one news-paper in every state, specifying the time in which the electors of the President are to be chosen 25
- He shall make out letters-patent for useful discoveries 200
- He shall countersign letters patent for lands granted to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, and note the date thereof, and record the name of the grantee in his office iii. 116

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—shall print five thousand sets of the laws at the end of each session, to be distributed as aforesaid	231
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- his duty is to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit—to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and public expenditures—to superintend the collection of the revenue—to decide on the form of keeping and stating accounts, and making returns—to grant all warrants for money to be issued from the treasury in pursuance of law—to execute such services relative to the sale of the western lands as shall be required of him by law—to make report, and give information to either branch of the legislature in person, or in writing, as he may be required, respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate and House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office: and generally, to perform all services relative to the finances which he shall be directed to perform  
i. 36
- may appoint such clerks in the treasury department as he shall judge necessary  
41
- his salary, three thousand five hundred dollars  
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- authorised to provide by contracts, to be approved by the President, for re-building, and keeping in repair, light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and furnishing the same with necessary supplies, and to agree for the wages of persons appointed by the President to superintend the same  
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[*Treasury, Department of*]

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- one of the commissioners of the sinking fund ii. 117
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- to make all purchases and contracts for supplying the army with provisions, clothing, supplies in the quartermaster's department, Indian goods, and other supplies for the department of war 112
- to direct the superintendence of the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, as he shall think best 112
- to prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering the public accounts 113
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- Secretary of the Treasury authorised to allow to certain vessels and their cargoes, whose registers have become invalid, without any wilful negligence or intention of fraud, the same privileges as if they had not become invalid 247
- authorised to sell the undivided townships in the territory north-west of the Ohio, at the seat of government, in tracts of one quarter of a township iii. 297
- to give at least three months notice of the time of sale, and in case of suspension of sale for more than three days, shall give notice 297
- authorised to sell at the seat of government the undivided towns in the seven ranges already laid out 297
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- authorised to mitigate or remit forfeitures and penalties, and remove disabilities 403
- authorised to ascertain the market price of stock other than six per cent. when received in payment for lands 406

### *Comptroller*

Shall superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts—shall examine all accounts settled by the auditor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the register—shall countersign all warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury, which shall be warranted by law—shall report to the secretary of the treasury the official forms of all papers to be issued in the different offices for the collection of the revenue, and the manner of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein—shall provide for the regular and punctual payment of the monies which may be collected, and may direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for the debts due to the United States i. 37

Contracts made by the Post-Master-General for carrying the mail, and all proposals relating thereto, to be lodged in the office of the comptroller iii. 45

Comptroller to receive proof, in case of drawbacks 73

—to lay before Congress an annual abstract of the accounts of the emoluments and expenditures of collectors, naval officers and surveyors 171

—to give notice to the debtors of the United States, to render account to the auditor of the Treasury, and in default, to commence suits 225

—to examine such accounts, when allowed or disallowed by the auditor 226

—how to proceed with regard to claims 226

—his decision when against claimants, shall be final on all concerned 227

—to institute suits against revenue officers, and others accountable for public money 421

### *Treasurer.*

His duty is to receive and keep the monies of the United

# I N D E X.

## [*Treasury, Department of.*]

States, to disburse the same on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the comptroller, and registered by the register—to take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury—to render his accounts quarterly to the Comptroller, or oftener if required; and when settled, to transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to lay before Congress, on the third day of every session, copies of accounts settled with the comptroller, and a true account of the state of the Treasury—to submit the inspection of all monies in his hands to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller or either of them; and shall give bond, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller, in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to be lodged in the office of the Comptroller i. 38

—he shall disburse such monies as have been previously ordered for the use of the department of war, by warrants from the Treasury, upon warrants from the Secretary of War, countersigned by the accountant

ii. 111

## *Auditor.*

Auditor shall receive all public accounts, and, after examination, certify the balance, and transmit the account, with the vouchers and certificate, to the comptroller for his decision thereon. If any person shall be aggrieved with the decision of the auditor, he may, within six months, appeal to the comptroller i. 38

—to adjust certain accounts in conjunction with the commissioner of the revenue ii. 113

—to receive claims for the renewal of certain certificates, and how to proceed thereon iii. 35

—certain certificates to be presented to, and how to proceed thereon 35

—to liquidate accounts of debtors of the United States, rendered on notification of the Comptroller, and to report it to him, with a list of the items disallowed

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# I N D E X

[*Treasury, Department of.*]

*Register*

Shall keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money---of all debts due to or from the United States---to receive from the Comptroller all accounts which shall have been finally adjusted; and to preserve them, with their vouchers and certificates---to record all warrants for the receipt of payment of money at the treasury, certify the same thereon, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances adjusted i. 38

*Commissioner of the Revenue*

Shall superintend, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the collection of the internal revenue, consisting in duties laid on the manufactures and products of the United States, and to perform such other services, being conformable to the constitution of the department, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct ii. 112

*Purveyor of Public Supplies*

Shall, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, conduct the procuring and providing of all arms, military and naval stores, provisions, clothing, Indian goods, and generally, all articles of supply requisite for the United States. iii. 175

Shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller 176

Letters of the foregoing officers are free from postage 53.

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All the officers in the treasury department are prohibited from being concerned in commerce or navigation---from dealing in public lands, or any public property---or public securities of any state, or of the United States---or to take any gain for transacting any business in the department, otherwise than what is allowed by law, upon forfeiture of three thousand dollars, removal from office, and perpetual disability to hold any office under the United States i. 39

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## WAR, DEPARTMENT OF.

- Secretary for the department of war the principal officer, who is to perform such duties, as shall, from time to time, be enjoined on and entrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the constitution, relative to military commissions, or to the land and naval forces, ships and warlike stores, or to such other military or naval matters as the President shall assign to the department, or relative to granting lands to persons entitled thereto for military services, or relative to Indian affairs; and to conduct the business of the department, agreeably to the instructions, and orders of the President 30
- may appoint a chief clerk, who, when the principal is removed, or in case of vacancy, shall have the charge of papers and records appertaining to the department 30
- Secretary of war, and all employed in the department, shall take an oath, faithfully to discharge their trust 31
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## *War, Department of.]*

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## *Accountant of the War Department*

Shall be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay of the army, the subsistence of the officers, the bounties to the soldiers, the expenses of the recruiting service, the incidental and contingent expenses of the department---and shall report such settlements for the revision and inspection of the accounting officers of the treasury---also, he shall settle all claims for personal service, authorized by the act of Congress of the 27th of March, 1792, and all military claims not foreclosed by statute of limitation, and shall report the same for the settlement and revision of the Comptroller ii. 110

The Treasurer shall disburse such money as shall be previously ordered for the use of the department of war, by warrants from the treasury; which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants from the Secretary at War, countersigned by the Accountant. 111

# I N D E X.

## [War, Department of.]

### *Pay-Master of the Troops of the United States*

Shall reside near head-quarters; whose duty shall be to receive from the Treasurer, the monies entrusted to him for the pay, arrears, subsistence, and forage due to the troops---to receive pay abstracts from the pay-masters of regiments, and compare them with the muster-roll that shall accompany the abstract---to certify to the commanding officer, the sum due, who shall issue his warrant on the deputy pay-master therefor---to send copies of all reports and warrants to the Accountant to be examined, and finally adjusted at the treasury---to give bond, with two sureties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for a faithful discharge of his office. His salary to be sixty dollars per month, with the rations and forage of a major

ii. 111

### *Superintendent of Military Stores*

To be appointed by the President, and who, under the direction of the department of war, shall superintend the receiving, safe-keeping, and distribution of the military stores, and to call to account all persons to whom the same shall be entrusted

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